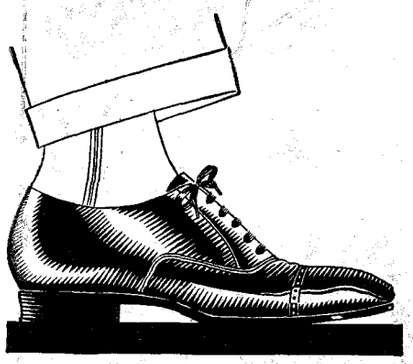
LOSING



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for DECEMBER 3, 1932

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Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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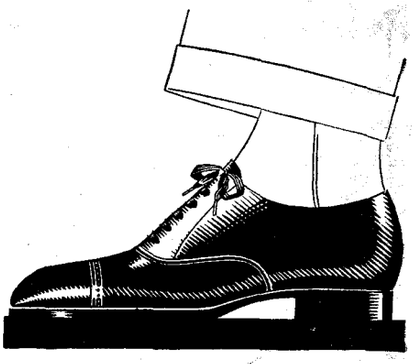
WINNING



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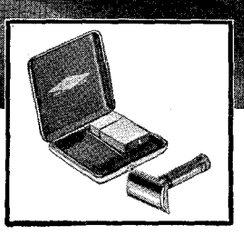
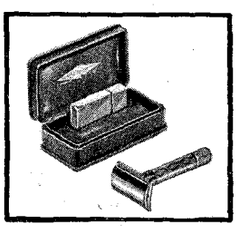


Compact and light—ideal for traveling, this razor, the Norfolk, makes a splendid gift. It is contained in a beautifully engraved metal case.



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Please see if you can think of a more acceptable present than a carton of "BLUE BLADES." Then ask yourself: Is it suitable? Is it useful? Will it give long service? Is it the best of its kind? Do this and we think you will agree "BLUE BLADES" are the ideal gift.

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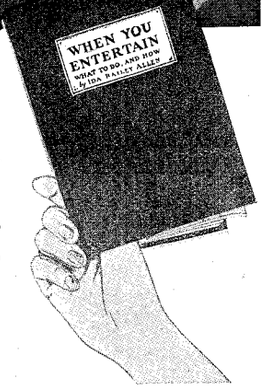

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

No "New Deal" on Old War Debts

A ROOSEVELT RIDES down Pennsylvania Avenue. On his way to the unprecedented conference with President Hoover, Governor Roosevelt received such a reception on Washington's "Main Street" as is usually reserved for conquering heroes in a town more or less bored by the comings and goings of ordinary Presidents and Presidents-elect.

In the Red Room of the White House the present and the future tenant of that historic edifice consume cigars and cigarets through a whole afternoon of talk.

"The King is dead, long live the King," is murmured as watchers note the subsequent rush of reporters and the curious from the White House to Mr. Roosevelt's hotel.

But what of the war debts, on which President and President-elect conferred, and on which they were expected to reach some joint conclusion that would demonstrate a continuity of policy?

"That's not my baby," so said, or would, or could, or should have said, the Governor. In general, press onlookers see Mr. Roosevelt side-stepping the debt problem deftly and courteously, along the line of his previous statement that, after all, this is a matter of primary concern to the present Executive and Congress.

A final statement given out as the Warm Springs-bound Roosevelt train reaches Lynchburg, emphasizes the points on which Roosevelt agrees with Hoover, omitting or minimizing the differences.

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A Preliminary Peek Into the Closet

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

TAKING the entire Roosevelt performance, we find it generally approved by the party leaders in Washington and the regular party newspapers, while more independent or Wilsonian editors find the incoming President leaning over backward toward caution and political expediency.

On the Republican side the Hoover attitude meets with general satisfaction, and there are suggestions that Mr. Roosevelt might have been a little more helpful under the circumstances.

In Europe, the first reaction is disappointment on the agreement of Congress and the President, that the December 15 debt payments must be made, and considerable wonder as to the precise meaning of the Hooverian and Rooseveltian attitudes toward future debt revision.

President Hoover's statement after the conference with Mr. Roosevelt, and a subsequent conference with the Congressional leaders of both parties, should be put in the record first. The significant declarations may be quoted as follows:

"1. These debts were created, and were undoubtedly based, on the proposal of the borrowers, no doubt in good faith, and the assumption of the Government of the United States, that they were actual loans which would be repaid.

"2. The United States Government from the beginning has taken the position that it would deal with each of the debtor governments separately, as separate and distinct circumstances surrounded each case.

"3. Debt settlements made in each case took into consideration the economic conditions and the capacity to pay off the individual debtor nation.

"4. From the time of the creation of these debts to the United States, this Government has uniformly insisted that they must be treated as entirely separate from reparations claims arising out of the war.

"5. The debt agreements are, through force of law, unalterable, save by Congressional action."

The President repeats his opposition to cancelation, saying:

"I do not feel that the American people should be called upon to make further sacrifices. I have held, however, that advantages to us could be found by other forms of tangible compensation than cash, such as expansion of markets for products of American agriculture and labor."

MR. HOOVER thinks we should be willing to discuss the debts with our debtors and, therefore, concludes that Congress "should authorize the creation of an agency to exchange views with those governments," and report back to Congress, and also that "such agency should be so constituted, through complete or partial identity of membership, with the delegations to the World Economic Conference and to the general Disarmament Conference," as to bring about coordinated treatment of various causes of world distress. Then comes the flat statement:

"As to the suspension of instalments due on December 15, no facts have been presented by the debtor governments which would justify such postponement."

But the President leaves this loophole which introduces a new idea into these debt discussions:

"I do not mean to say that, if extraordinary circumstances, such as depreciation of currencies and general fall in world trade, have rendered immediate transfers of this next payment in dollars impossible to some nations without losses on both sides, our Government should be unwilling to consider a proposal that payments of this instalment be made to our account in foreign currencies, transfers to be effected from time to time as the situation of the exchanges permits, of course with guaranties as to value of such currencies."

Throughout his stay in Washington, Governor Roosevelt,

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always smiling and cheerful, indulging in small talk and persiflage on every opportunity, conferring more or less confidentially with practically every important Democrat in Congress, nevertheless remained tight-lipped on the matter of debt policy and the Hoover dialog. It was only after confidential talk with his mentor, Prof. Raymond Moley (who, with secretary, was present during the greater part of the White House interview), his political aide, Col. Louis M. Howe, Democratic publicity director Charles Michelson, and that all-round political and financial expert, Bernard M. Baruch, that Governor Roosevelt gave out his carefully worded statement from the Roosevelt Special.

He began by putting into formal and diplomatic language the idea that the December 15 payments were "not his baby." He declared himself in complete accord with four of the principles announced by President Hoover, namely: that the debts were real loans made with the expectation of repayment; that each debtor should be dealt with individually; that in each case the yardstick should be "capacity to pay," and that these debts have no connection with reparations. Once these principles are established, and the further principle that "an individual debtor should at all times have access to the creditor," it seems to Mr. Roosevelt that "the methods by which contacts between our Government and the debtor nations may be provided are matters of secondary importance." His view "is that the most convenient and effective contacts can be made through the existing agencies and constituted channels of diplomatic intercourse."

Space does not suffice to make individual quotations from all the Congressional leaders in Washington who were buttonholed by newspapermen and persuaded—apparently without much difficulty—to give their views on this new development in the war-debt game. It is enough to say that Congress is emphatically and overwhelmingly against cancelation, that it insists on the December 15 payments, and that it prefers to withhold judgment on future negotiations until that particular hurdle is passed. Speaker and Vice-President-elect John N. Garner, who conferred with Mr. Roosevelt early and late, and who has been notably intransigent on the matter of debt-revision, hints that he and others might be willing to accept the Hoover idea for delayed transfers of debt instalments.

At this point it would be logical to plunge into the vast sea of editorial discussion of all the political, diplomatic, economic, financial and personal phases of the debt tangle and the Hoover-Roosevelt conference. Obviously, two or three teacups must represent the ocean in this case.

Among pro-Roosevelt papers, Democratic and independent, we find both extremes of opinion on the debt question, and those differences of opinion naturally appear in their comment on the new situation. "The Fly Does not Walk Into the Spider's Parlor," runs the self-explanatory head-line of a Sacramento *Bee* editorial, which declares that not to pay those honest debts would put every one of those European nations "in the light of an ungrateful welcher and a thieving swindler."

Disappointment at the failure of Hoover and Roosevelt to work out a more definite joint policy is exprest by the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer* and Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. Several papers feel that, after all, Mr. Roosevelt has merely postponed taking responsibility for debt-revision. The President-elect, observes the Baltimore *Sun*, is quoted as saying that the situation is "not his baby"—

"Well, it may not be legally his baby at this moment or until the Fourth of March. But it seems to us that Mr. Roosevelt might wisely have given thought to the possibility that this baby which is not now his baby may soon develop into an unruly stepchild, permanently lodged under his roof and disposed to play with matches."

Without approving cancelation, such Rooseveltian papers as the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Milwaukee *Journal*, and Raleigh *News and Observer* feel that eventually some adjustment will have to be made.

Governor Roosevelt's caution disappoints the Republican Minneapolis *Tribune* and the independent Denver *Post*, as it does the New York *Herald Tribune*, altho the New York paper thinks that much can be said for his insistence on remaining on the side-lines at the time when he has not yet chosen his advisers or made himself familiar with this complicated subject. Such an attitude is "good politics," admits the Hartford *Courant*.

There is general Republican agreement that Mr. Roosevelt has only postponed the adoption of the war-debts "baby." "The real fight over debt payments will come after Roosevelt takes office," observes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. Mr. Roosevelt "avoids responsibility now," but, concludes the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "if that leads to errors, he will not be able to avoid having them charged to him and to his party later."

One good thing seen by several Republican papers is that the President-elect now knows a great deal more about the debt problem, and thus, in the words of the Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal*, "he will enter the office of President better prepared to tackle that work than he would had this conference never been held."

Undoubtedly the President's insistence on December 15 payments, and the rather vague outlook for future revision, brings bitter disappointment in London. Speeches in the House of Commons reveal considerable bitterness. "No doubt we shall pay," said Winston Churchill, "but if we alone among the combatants are condemned to do that as a penalty for good faith, it will be intolerable."

"America's Christmas Gift" is the ironical head-line of a London *Daily Express* editorial, which goes on to say that the trouble with America is not greed or hatred, but "insularity." That Britain will pay is the general belief. Any other course, as the London *Times* puts it, "would be so contrary to the British tradition of respect for sanctity of contracts that it would give a fatal blow to the quaking edifice of international credit."

The December payment, says *The Times*, will be a grave blow to the national budget, "just balanced with so much strain and self-denial." Even more serious "will be the effect of international trade and international exchanges of its transfer from sterling into gold dollars." The Hoover suggestion of delayed transfer, continues *The Times*, must still be approved by Congress, and "in any case transfer will have to be made sooner or later" with the inevitable effect on exchange and a restriction of British purchases from the United States. Finally, there is the effect on the Lausanne settlement and World Economic Conference. Ratification of the Lausanne Agreement is conditional on a debt settlement to the United States, and if this can not be brought about then, "the disturbing factor of the reparations problems will be brought back into the tangled relationships of the European Powers, and the whole situation—financial, economic, and political—will be made infinitely more difficult."

Surprize mingled with dismay is the prevailing sentiment in Paris now that the American position is clear, so a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent reports. Gloomy enough are the Parisian newspapers. As the financial daily, *L'Information*, puts it:

"If America's debtors are held to the obligation to pay, then American credits on Europe will be so difficult of recovery that it would be better to renounce them; American merchandise will rot in idleness on New York's wharves; American production will know disastrous days such as it has not yet imagined."

In Italy the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan prints a signed editorial by former Finance Minister Alberto de Stefani, which contains these sentences:

"We can not pay except within the sums at our disposal in the reparations account. The United States has nothing to gain, and all to lose, by prolonging Europe's economic disorders."

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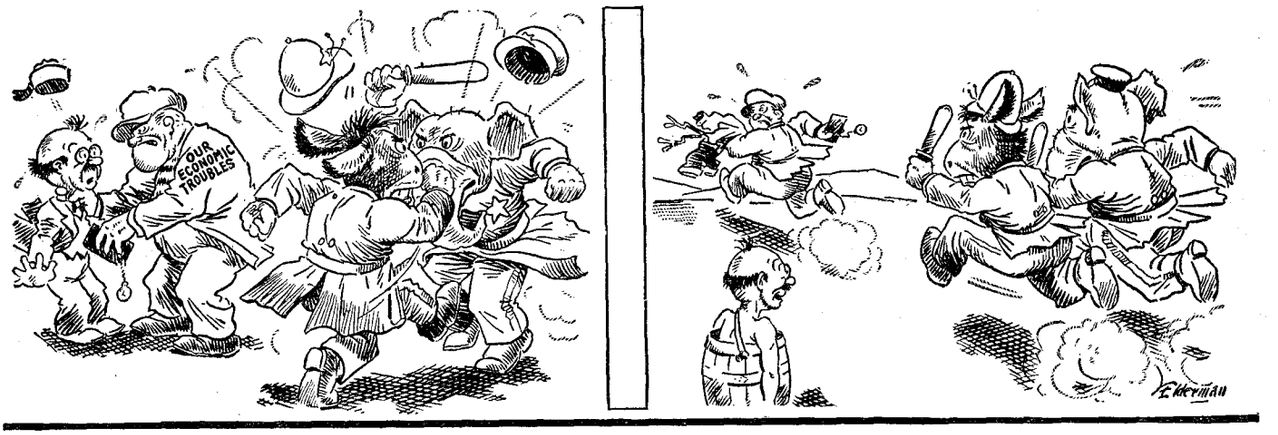

Now That Their Scrap Is Over

—Elderman in the Washington "Post."

Treasury Crisis Facing Congress

READY FOR THE NEXT ROUND and waiting for the gong.

In this corner, as a prize-fight announcer might say, we have that hardy battler, Congress, a bit battered after the election, but still full of fight.

And in the opposite corner is that most dread and dire of long-distance wallopers, Old Man Depression.

Once more they are ready to resume the fight. Next week will see them plunging into it again.

And the country—cheering Congress as its chief hope, or berating it as a futile sidestepper, shouting warnings and advice and demanding two-fisted action—is praying for a quick knock-out of the common foe.

When Congress gets going, says Robert C. Albright in the Washington *Post*, "government retrenchment versus new forms of taxation will be the questions at issue."

The air is full of economy talk. "The budget must be balanced," is again the cry. But the deficit now is $700,000,000 and, Democrats say, it may yet amount to $2,000,000,000. The President has a plan to cut government expenses by $700,000,000 and obviate the necessity for new taxes. And "no new taxes" is the warning sounded in a hundred editorial pages. There is talk of rushing through a beer bill to raise revenue. And the fight over the sales tax is starting all over again.

If in all this talk there is agreement anywhere, it would seem to be that whatever else is done, expenses must be slashed.

MOST encouraging to John J. Taxpayer, perhaps, is the news that the Democratic leaders in Congress are lining up behind the Hoover retrenchment plan, adopted at an extraordinary session of the Cabinet—and this despite the fact that the plan means the loss of many jobs for eager Democrats. As the New York *Times* correspondent tells us:

"The decision was taken to indicate that the President has decided to place squarely upon Congress the responsibility as to whether it will balance the Government's cash book by cutting down expenses or voting new taxes.

"The former method would entail the abolition of a number of 'useless' bureaus and 'lame-duck' commissions, and the President is believed to have decided to put the question to Congress in this manner in the hope of obtaining its cooperation in working for that end.

"Administration officials scouted any political implications in this new move to balance the budget by effective governmental reorganization, declaring that the same program would have been proposed had the Republican party been successful in the recent election.

"The plan for such radical reductions in government spending has been in process of formulation since the study of next year's budget was begun early in the fall."

Announcing that "the reductions in the appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1 were settled at about $700,000,000," the White House statement added that "this will, however, be offset by certain increases in uncontrollable items such as interest and amortization on the public debt and tax refunds to the extent of about $150,000,000."

"The Administration," it declared, "is determined to present a balanced budget."

That the detailed figures were not made public was explained on the ground that "budget figures are never given out until the President's budget message is communicated to the Congress."

MEANWHILE, "sentiment for a three-way assault on the unbalanced budget appears to be growing on Capitol Hill," says the Washington *Evening Star*, which summarizes matters thus:

"The methods generally discust for overcoming a deficit already beyond the $700,000,000 mark are a uniform sales tax, a deep slash into governmental expenditures, and legalizing beer for revenue purposes. All three are highly controversial, and their enactment at the short session is considered uncertain in some quarters.

"Despite opposition by Prohibitionists, beer proponents have predicted Congress will modify the Volstead Law at the coming session, but its reception by President Hoover has not been determined. Doubt has been exprest by leaders such as Senator Harrison (Democrat, of Mississippi) that support was sufficient to pass a beer bill over a veto.

"On the basis of estimates made by L. H. Parker, expert of the Congressional Internal Revenue Committee, should beer be legalized by January 1, revenue from this source to the end of the fiscal year would not exceed $150,000,000, if the tax last levied again was applied.

"At the present rate of deficit increase, this would still leave the Treasury shy of more than $1,000,000,000 of its expenditures on June 30.

"With fixt charges of the Government amounting to about $3,000,000,000 annually, the Congressional members are scanning the remainder with a view to heavy slashes."

Not only are the Democratic leaders backing the President's economy plan, notes the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, but "they are reminding the people that the President and his Cabinet in the extraordinary conference did not go anywhere near as far" as the Democratic platform, which calls for a 25 per cent. slash in the cost of Federal Government.

Among the big organizations keeping a close eye on Congress

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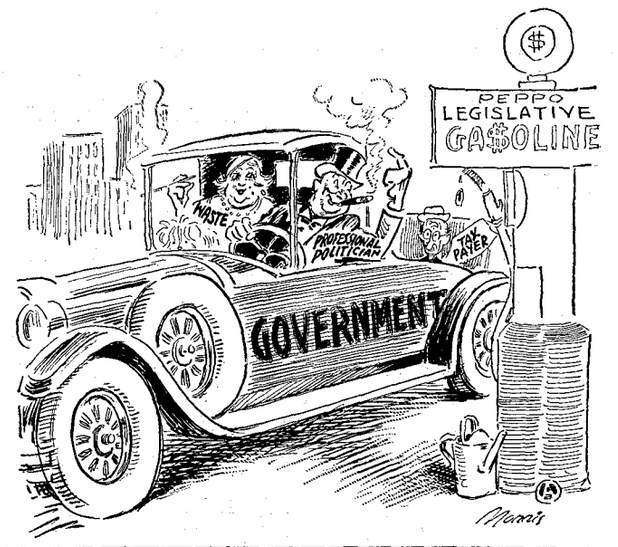
are the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Federation of Labor.

Stressing the need for retrenchment, the Chamber, we read, favors consideration of a manufacturers' sales tax only "when it is clear that additional revenues must be provided."

And the A. F. of L., through President William Green, pledges its unalterable opposition to enactment of a sales tax of any kind at the December session.

Several shining marks are found by editors as they suggest cuts in the $4,000,000,000 budget. Many agree that the Veterans' Bureau, which spends about a quarter of the total, will have to suffer. Some editors call for a drastic salary cut all down the line. Others declare that the smaller employees have been hurt by the reductions put through last spring and that this "injustice" should be corrected.



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"Fill Her Up! The Little Feller in the Rumble Seat Will Pay"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

VIEWING the problem in general terms, the Kansas City *Journal-Post* warns us that—

"Genuine balancing of the budget is the greatest problem before the country to-day.

"Neglect of it will quickly impair the Government's credit, start another run on the dollar, renew the withdrawals of gold and, if the neglect continues indefinitely, eventually force the country off the gold standard."

And speaking for a large number of papers, the Minneapolis *Tribune* say—

"It goes almost without saying that it is the first duty of Congress, in any effort it may make to balance the budget, to cut expenditures down to the lowest point consistent with the efficient conduct of our Government.

"The nation is in no mood to tolerate any new burden of taxation if new and drastic economies looking toward the same desirable end can be effected."

It is "a hot poker of economy" that President Hoover hands over, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, but "it must be grasped both by the Congress and by the incoming President."

Of course, "the poker would not be so hot if the present Congress and the Administration had been more alive a year and two years ago to the need of economy." However, this paper adds, "economy can not be considered on a partizan basis."

Getting down to details of the situation, the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives us this analysis:

"Assuming conservatively that beer taxes would yield $300,000,000 of revenue and that reductions in outlays for veterans would produce savings of $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, Congress ought to be able to make good headway against current deficits without adding to the sufferings of the taxpayers.

"Higher tax receipts are also to be expected with any improvement in general business, and these with miscellaneous economies should further reduce the deficit. Congress can, therefore, given the will, find ways and means to eliminate a large part, if not all, of the anticipated deficit of 1932-33 without having to resort to the only feasible alternative means now available for achieving budgetary balance—a general sales tax.

"However, if Congress refuses to cut expenditures and fails to legalize beer, the country will be left to take its choice of two evils: either a general sales tax or another deficit of dangerous proportions."

To Disarm the Munition-Makers

A CONSTANT MENACE TO THE CAUSE of peace, we are reminded, is "the venerable practise of arming public passion for private profit."

In other words—to quote Mr. Clarence Streit again—one of the big problems awaiting solution at Geneva is "the disarmament of the armament business."

Altho at the end of the World War the victorious governments wrote into the Covenant of the League of Nations that "the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections," thirteen years later the problem of regulating this traffic remains unsolved.

Last month, however, a forward step was recorded when the United States "formally dropt its long-standing opposition to the supervision of private manufacture of arms"—an opposition based on the theory that our Constitution forbids such Federal regulation of private industry. And France, which is the second largest exporter of arms—Great Britain comes first and the United States third—has "come out officially and energetically for the abolition of all private profit in armament, accompanied by strict international control of government plants."

These facts we gather from Mr. Streit's Geneva correspondence to the New York *Times*. And we read further:

"Few seem aware that munitions-making is a business which in the United States alone was paid $2,351,000,000 by the Allies for only part of their war material in the twenty months we were in the war.

"Few realize that the issued capital of the world's biggest private enterprise in armament, Vickers, Ltd., was only $27,700,000 in 1914 and is $80,000,000 now.

"Many recall that the huge cannon which battered down the Belgian forts so quickly in 1914 that the United States wants them banned as peculiarly aggressive weapons came from the great Skoda works, then an Austrian concern. But few seem to know that since the Covenant was adopted the Skoda works, now a Czech concern allied to Schneider, have paid the following dividends, according to the records of the London Stock Exchange: 1920, 5 per cent.; 1921, 8½; 1922 and 1923, 10; 1924, 12½; 1925, 13¾; 1926, 15⅜; 1927, 17½; 1928, 21⅞, and in 1929 and 1930 (after the peace pact outlawed war), 28½ per cent."

WELCOMING the change of attitude on the part of the United States as an omen of still further progress in the near future, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* remarks editorially:

"The traffic in arms has kept the Bolivian-Paraguayan warfare in the Chaco going.

"It has made possible the perennial civil war in China.

"Without this international commerce in the materials of war numberless internal conflicts and international wars would be impossible or, at least, far less destructive and prolonged.

"If the Disarmament Conference succeeds in gaining the signatures of the leading arms-exporting countries to a covenant which more rigidly restricts this gruesome commerce, it will achieve a significant gain for peace."

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"Hunger Marchers" on the Tramp

"ALL OVER THE COUNTRY the columns of the hunger marchers are swinging into action."

Such is the confident declaration of the Communist *Daily Worker*.

Sharp contradiction comes from the Troy *Times*, which says these prospective marchers will not make much headway: "the Federal Government, the governments of States, and the force of public determination that order shall be maintained throughout the nation constitute an insurmountable obstacle."

But, at any rate, the prospect is enough to worry the authorities of the District of Columbia and to bring from the Washington newspapers appeals to other cities to do all they can to keep these armies from converging on the national Capital.

Reports coming to the New York *Journal of Commerce* indicate that three different "armies" are being organized:

"The largest that plans to invade the District of Columbia for the coming short session of Congress is the hunger army, which means to seek unemployment insurance or other direct Federal relief for the jobless as immediate objectives.

"A second army made up of farmers is reported in course of formation in some agricultural districts, while aggressive advocates of the soldier bonus are talking about a new and greater march on Washington in the interests of their pet cause."

"THE gimme-gimme-march-on-Washington idea has become a racket," indignantly protests the Dallas *News:* "The hunger for bread has something to do with it, but the hunger for publicity marshals it, manages it, and leads it on to fatuity or worse." And the Indianapolis *Star* is fully convinced that: "Public sentiment throughout the nation is thoroughly crystallized against the folly of any additional march on the Capital.

"The people of the District are not in a position to extend aid to such uninvited delegations, and unless they come prepared to finance themselves, trouble will certainly develop," so we read in the Washington *Post*, which continues:

"The District Commissioners have appealed to all Governors and to the Mayors of fourteen principal cities, to discourage pilgrimages to Washington. These officials will doubtless inform their citizens of the hardships that may be encountered in a trek to Washington in winter-time, and of the futility of traveling to Washington to make their wants known to Congress.

"But thousands of heedless and reckless persons will ignore such warnings.

"The Farmers' National Relief Conference, which is expected to bring 500 farmers here on December 7, probably should not be classed as a hunger march. The farmers wish to work out a legislative program. Presumably, they will take care of themselves while here, and return to their homes when their petition has been presented to Congress.

"Other groups that are converging upon Washington afford more cause for alarm. Several weeks ago Communists issued a call for what they term a 'mobilization rehearsal for world revolution.' They have laid careful plans for a hunger march terminating here on December 4.

"Radicals are organizing the unemployed in all parts of the country, and caravans from the South, the New England States, the West and Northwest are planned. The only purpose of this expedition is to foment class animosities and provoke riots.

"Such groups can not be permitted to remain in Washington."

To round out the picture, we should call attention to the definite avowal of the Communist *Daily Worker* (New York), that a definite effort is being made to build up the Communist party through these hunger marches:

"Everywhere we find among the most active leaders and organizers the Communists and their sympathizers. The toiling masses are learning through the experiences of their struggle that the Communist party is the most reliable guide, leader, and organizer of the fight.

"The building of the party in the midst of the hunger march will strengthen and consolidate the march itself."

Digging Into Election Frauds

"CASH REGISTER COMING OUT," was the cry that greeted a colored woman voter in Philadelphia, as she tells the story, when she came out of the voting booth on Election Day, and a dollar bill was thrust into her hand.

From the same city, where the Republican majority helped swing a State to Hoover which the LITERARY DIGEST straw vote had given to Roosevelt, come other reports of bribery, vote-buying, and fantom voting—with sharp denials from the politicians involved.

From Delaware, which also showed a straw vote for Roosevelt

How Long Will He Stand It?
—Pease in the Newark "News."

and an actual majority for Hoover, come tales of "white votes" selling at $5 apiece and Negro votes at $2.50.

A call is heard from Tennessee for an investigation of the election in the First Congressional district, while sixteen defeated candidates in various parts of Michigan demand recounts on the ground of error or fraud or negligence.

NEWARK, New Jersey, after the usually close third ward went almost unanimously Democratic on Election Day, is all upset by one of the most brazen acts of burglary ever committed in the city. Some one actually broke in and stole forty-seven boxes of third-ward ballots out of the supposedly well-guarded City Hall, and destroyed them. "A large party of men working under a leader, who knew his way around City Hall, broke through the wire screen and noisily shattered the glass in some boxes, while other boxes were being opened with keys," explains the Newark *News;* "the crime was a lengthy and noisy job, and not a job of men afraid of interference from police or watchmen." Some forty officials, policemen, and city employees are now under arrest. If this "outrage doesn't arouse the honest citizens of Newark to the fighting pitch, nothing will," declares the Newark *Call*.

While the New Jersey authorities are working over this case, a Congressional committee is digging into the charges of fraud in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Tennessee. The Philadelphia case arouses the greatest interest, as it may involve the seats of Senator James J. Davis and several Republican Congressmen.

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The Socialist Avalanche That Failed

LOST: ONE AVALANCHE. Please return to the Socialist party.

What became of it?

From all the thunderous rumblings heard before Election Day, from all the straw votes, the country was prepared to see Norman Thomas riding the greatest torrent of ballots in the history of his party—anywhere from a million and a half to twice that number.

But on Election Day the avalanche dwindled, the torrent became a meandering brook.

Why?

That is what editors in all parts of the country are pondering as they speculate about this election surprize.

The total vote is still unknown, but indications are that the final tabulation will not set a party record, much less hit the mark expected, and even Mr. Thomas admits that the result is disappointing.

Two weeks after the election the Associated Press compilation gave Thomas 616,185, with a number of States still incomplete.

On the basis of the LITERARY DIGEST poll, which gave Thomas 4.84 per cent. of the grand total, many observers estimated that the Socialist would receive nearly 2,000,000 votes. If the poll is any indication of how the vote will go—and many people are now willing to admit that it is—something must have happened to those Thomas balloters when they entered the election booths.

Wide World Studio

"I'm Going to Keep Up the Fight"

Declares Norman Thomas, "for unemployment relief. I'll go to the young, strong Socialist organizations and help them grow."

WELL, the protest vote, says Mr. Thomas, went solidly to Roosevelt, when many who had planned to back the Socialist ticket began to fear that Hoover might win.

"It was a stampede," he says. "Really, they weren't voting for Roosevelt. They were voting against Hoover—the hate vote."

"But the situation of the Socialists is better to-day than I thought it would be," he declares, and adds:

"I'm going to keep up the fight for unemployment relief. I'll oppose a sales tax. I'll go to the young, strong Socialist organizations and help them grow."

Another version of why the Thomas vote went to Roosevelt is given by the Macon *Telegraph:*

"Our own guess is that the last-minute stampede to Roosevelt drew into its vortex a great number of people who were going to vote for Thomas, until they scented victory with Roosevelt, and a great number of others who feared that a vote for Thomas might be a vote for Hoover."

But the Washington *Post* refuses to admit that there was any large Socialist sentiment.

"In spite of hard times and discontent with existing conditions," it declares, "the American people have no faith in Socialism."

A similar view is exprest by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which remarks that "a party which, after the most intensive campaign in its history, can poll only about 1½ per cent. of the total vote has a long way to go before it has any influence on national affairs."

Of course, many "wanted to vote for a change affirmatively," remarks the Fargo *Forum*, but—

"Many of those who lean somewhat toward Socialism can not have but been imprest with the futility of the Socialist efforts of the past in registering any great gains against the two-party system, an idea which is very firmly fixt in our American system."

Giving us a comparison of the Thomas record with that of Eugene V. Debs, the Springfield *Republican* says:

"The Socialist vote, which it now seems probable has not much exceeded 700,000, if it has reached that figure, may be compared instructively with the vote of 897,011 received by Debs in 1912, the Debs vote of 919,799 in 1920 and the vote of 267,420 for Thomas in 1928.

"In considering the smallness of these last figures account should be taken of the fact that, in 1924, the Socialists had indorsed La Follette, the Progressive candidate for President, and the party organization and activity had suffered in consequence. The vote this year reflects a substantial gain of lost ground, even with due allowance made for votes which had little relation to the 'movement.'

"Comparisons with the other figures tell a different story. The high mark was reached in 1912, when Debs received nearly 6 per cent. of the total vote of the country. His vote in 1920 was slightly larger, but the total vote was about twice as large, the women voting that year for the first time. To equal the showing of 1912 the Socialists, this year, needed some 2½ million votes."

IT must be "a source of bitter humor to Socialist leaders," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*—"the remarkable headway the Socialist program is making while the party itself languishes":

"In view of the brilliant and arduous campaign made by Thomas, who, while lacking the human and emotional appeal of Debs, is by far the ablest candidate Socialism ever had in this country, it appears the Socialist cause, as a separate movement, has little to hope for.

"It is paradoxical that American voters heartily distrust the Socialist label, yet often approve Socialist measures which are fostered by one or both of the major parties. In fact, a list of Socialist measures that have actually been adopted is a calendar of the country's political progress, and many others are on the agenda of the major parties for future action."

To realize the truth of this, adds *The Post-Dispatch*, "it is only necessary to go back to the Socialist platform of 1912"—

"That platform favored Federal loans to States, public works to relieve unemployment, government employment bureaus, a shorter work day and week, to keep pace with production, old-age pensions, health insurance, workmen's compensation laws, abolition of child labor, ban on interstate shipment of convict labor, minimum wage laws, graduated income tax, high inheritance taxes, reforestation, equal suffrage, direct election of President, initiative, referendum and recall, and curbing of the power to issue labor injunctions.

"The remarkable headway their program is making, while the party itself languishes, must be a source of bitter humor to Socialist leaders. But it is also an encouragement for them to carry on. They furnish an intellectual ferment that is invaluable.

"The Socialist party, so far as practical political success is concerned, is hopelessly handicapped by misconceptions of its aims, mistrust of its European connections, and our strong tradition of individualism. Yet it would be a great misfortune to see it disappear."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

ELECTION knocked the blocs out from under the House.—*Dallas News.*

THERE ought to be a simpler way of confirming THE DIGEST'S poll.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

WITH saloons ruled out, if John Barleycorn comes back he'll have to come as Demijohn.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

BUT Europe remembers the Forgotten Man. She is going to let him pay that little ole war debt for her.—*Dallas News.*

FAST driving is just reckless driving that hasn't done it yet.—*Minneapolis Star.*

ANOTHER change bridge needs is a cross-bar under the table to prevent kicking.—*Stockton Independent.*

THE one sure way to stop war is for cannon fodder to shake its head when statesmen say: "Sic 'em."—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THE alien traveler in these States may be pardoned for concluding that THE LITERARY DIGEST won the election.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

IT won't hurt some people to discover that "roughing it" means more than riding with the limousine windows open.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THINGS must be getting better when the men of a Wisconsin community have to go way out in the woods to hunt for wolves.—*Boston Herald.*

ACCORDING to the beer-for-revenue folk, the Government's ship won't come in until the schooner crosses the bar.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

GIFTS to charity may be deducted from income-tax returns. The catch in it is that they must also be deducted from incomes.—*San Diego Union.*

Now for a Bit of Winter Golf

—Costello in the Albany "Evening News."

MISS AMELIA EARHART will make a nation-wide lecture tour in her fight for sex equality. All the men are hoping she wins.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THESE new contract bridge rules at least serve to remind us that we didn't know exactly what the old ones were.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

"THE air belongs to the people," a Southern editor asseverates. Well, what's the matter? Haven't a lot of them been getting it?—*Boston Herald.*

THE country may get along fine if the people have as much confidence in the next President as they had in the DIGEST poll's accuracy.—*Tampa Tribune.*

IT is all very well to be assured that we'll get a new deal, but what a number of us want to know is how we are going to sit in the game without any chips.—*Macon Telegraph.*

ONLY O. Henry could do justice to the every-day tragedy of life as symbolized by that up-State dog which, with a world full of creditors, went and bit a man who had come to pay a bill.—*Boston Herald.*

THAT was a pathetic story about Insull playing with a string of beads in an Athens hospital. Even so, that is probably better for the public than having him play with a string of public utilities.—*The New Yorker.*

THE head of the Bank of England says he approaches the problems of the depression "not only in ignorance, but in humility." Some of our own statesmen would be in the same boat if they had the humility.—*Louisville Herald-Post.*

THE wets are now r'aring to replace the Volstead Law with an instead law.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST is right there when it comes to making hay out of straw votes.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

WHEN good times return they'll probably find us with much simplified ideas of a good time.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A FEW years ago it was a problem what to do with old razor-blades. Now we shave with 'em.—*Arizona Producer.*

THE pioneers who blazed the trail, now have descendants who burn the road.—*Greensboro Herald-Journal.*

THE relative value of health and wealth always depends on which one you have lost.—*Boston Post.*

ALL the average man wants is a dollar that will buy lots of everything except what he has to sell.—*Duluth Herald.*

MAN is like a car. Just so much mileage in him, whether he runs it out in 40 years or 80.—*Cedar Falls (Iowa) Record.*

IF Europe's governments would forget war they would not have to ask anybody to forget their debts.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

PRETTY soon, the only person who can give us accurate reports on taxes will be Papa Piccard, the stratospherician.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IF Mr. Ford acts promptly, he might be able to secure a Republican United States Senator for his Dearborn museum.—*Macon Telegraph.*

CHEER up! Uncle Sam hasn't been presented with the bill for the Paraguay-Bolivia war—at least it didn't turn up in the last mail.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IT is hard to see why statesmen on the other side keep invoking the spirit of Lafayette on all occasions. Lafayette, you know, came across.—*Boston Herald.*

SEVERAL of Ogden Mills's race-horses have won races recently. Ogden's horses are running better than his elephant this season.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

THE new Western demand for a lightening of the agricultural mortgage burden is a fresh reminder that in the farm country these are lien days.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE new deal will make everybody happy for a while. Then people will take a peek at their hands and begin wondering who got all the face cards.—*San Diego Union.*

1932 may go down in history as the year in which it suddenly occurred to the citizenry that one way to cut government expenses was to cut 'em.—*Macon Telegraph.*

ONE trouble is said to be that those who have the cash haven't the courage, but, then, there are still plenty of others who are perfectly willing to be courageous with the other fellow's cash.—*Boston Herald.*

ALL Congress has to do is to find some way to offset the cash requirements of the farmer, veteran, Communist, and children marchers with the equally insistent demands for reductions in Federal expenditures.—*Washington Post.*

A HUE and cry is being raised of fraud and chicanery in the Pennsylvania election, and that a recount will show Roosevelt carried the State. Anybody that would try to tear a single State away from the Republicans would steal the milk-bottle from a baby in the park.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

The Chino-Japanese Collision at Geneva

AN AIR OF BROODING QUIET hovered over the Crystal Chamber of the League of Nations Council at Geneva on the first day of "the trial of the China vs. Japan Case" in the matter of the Lytton Report condemning Japan's action in Manchuria.

But on November 20, the day before, a mass meeting of ten thousand excited Japanese was called in Tokyo by the National Federation of Political Parties and Organizations, and they indorsed Japan's official reply to the Lytton Commission and passed a resolution to oppose any move calculated to run counter to Japan's policy in Manchuria.

The League of Nations' Bad Boy
—The Winnipeg "Free Press."

The resolution was cabled to Geneva, where for Japan Yosuke Matsuoka stated that country's argument, and for China Dr. Wellington Koo was spokesman.

The Council members musingly looked out through the Chamber's crystal walls at a green laurel-tree veiled in fog, relates Clarence K. Streit in a Geneva cable to the New York *Times*, and uttered no word, but merely listened to the two conflicting statements of the two soft-spoken speakers. They heard each argue, in smoothly uttered English, that peace lay in his hands.

BUT, with Japan calling the Lytton Report black, and China calling it white, this correspondent remarks, peace to each means something so entirely different that the way seems thorny to arrive at the mutual satisfaction that peace involves.

Incidentally, it is generally noted that Mr. Matsuoka is a graduate of the University of Oregon, while Dr. Koo is a graduate of Columbia University.

On points of fact, Mr. Matsuoka contradicted the salient findings of the Lytton Report, notes John T. Whitaker in a Geneva cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and in the matter of law he denied Japan's violation of the League Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg pact outlawing war, or the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing China's territorial integrity.

Mr. Matsuoka concluded by demanding that the issue be limited to the disordered internal state of China as a menace to world peace.

China's case was put by Dr. Wellington Koo, who stood squarely on the Lytton Commission's record. Using Japan's own ammunition, this correspondent says, he shot back the retort that the seizure of the Tokyo Government by the military elements had raised the question as to how well-organized a nation Japan herself is.

Cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Japanese press show that it is solidly united in support of the Government's stand at Geneva, and in some cases acidly critical of the Report of the Lytton Commission.

THE Tokyo *Asahi* flatly declares that the report is "based upon inquiries and information from questionable sources." If the Council of the League will "pay more attention to the facts in the Japanese observations presented to it, and less to the inaccuracies of the Lytton Report which called forth these observations," the *Asahi* thinks the League will "achieve valuable results." Meanwhile this newspaper argues:

"Japan's observations were intended more to correct misstatements than to refute Lytton's conclusions. The fact that Manchukuo was created after the Lytton Report was written, robs the report of its value.

"The Council should examine the question in the light of actual facts, without discussing the Lytton recommendations.

"It will be most unfortunate if the Council transfers the question to the Assembly, which would demonstrate the Council's ineptitude. China, by requesting the Assembly's consideration, shows a desire to embarrass Japan without aiding the solution.

"The question of which side is wrong must be settled. The solution does not depend upon the Council or the Assembly, but upon the parties to the dispute. The League's only problem is to assist in the China-Japanese rapprochement."

Another Tokyo daily, *Yomiuri Shimbun*, which is sometimes classed as "sensational," hammers hard on the Japanese contention that the kernel of the Manchurian problem is the chaotic condition of China, and it holds that:

"The main point in the Japanese observations is disavowal of China as an organized State. Peace in the Far East can not be solved until the world realizes the status of China."

BUT cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Chinese-language press contain refutations of the Japanese contention that organized government is non-existent in China. Thus, the Nanking *Central Daily News*, organ of the Kuomintang or Nationalist party, claims:

"No clever juggling of words can palliate the fact that Japan has violated the Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg pact, and the Nine-Power Treaty.

"Less than two months previous to the writing of the 'observations,' Japan accredited a new Minister from China, which action is irreconcilable with the charge that government does not exist in China."

Cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the British press show the London *Morning Post* rather disappointed that the Japanese "observations" on the Lytton Report rather tend to give the impression that the Lytton Commission was prejudiced, because, it says:

"Impartial reading of the Japanese reply makes it evident that Japan is legally and morally on stronger ground than most critics are willing to admit.

"Her case might have appeared even stronger if it had been stated in less polemical tones and had been less prone to create the impression of bias in the Lytton report."

But the Manchester *Guardian* has short shrift for Japan, whom it charges with keeping alive the State of Manchukuo sheerly by force, and it asserts:

"The State of Manchukuo was created by the will of Japan, and has been kept in life only by Japanese bayonets.

"It is violating the very treaty signed to protect China, has no moral validity, and will be given no legal force by any self-respecting Power.

"In the Covenant, the Kellogg pact, and the Nine-Power Treaty, civilized States created a new order, abjuring the old. If Japan now becomes a backslider, the others must show their fidelity to their vows."

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Dark Days for Stalin

THE YELLOW IRIDESCENT EYES of Joseph Stalin, the "Big Boss" of Soviet Russia's 160,000,000 people, are said to be heavily shadowed these days.

The furrows in his low forehead grow deeper, and the ironic smile, half-concealed beneath his curling mustache, becomes harder. For he is confronted, we are told, with general distress throughout the Soviet Union, and even famine in some regions during this winter and next spring.

These conditions, according to some non-Soviet informants, are not due to unfavorable weather, or other chance causes, but are the direct consequences of the policy with which the name of Stalin has been identified since 1929.

Yet even when the whole system of Stalinism seems imperiled, some recall that while he may commit gross political errors, he recovers from them by the Asiatic astuteness which never leaves him, whether among friends or enemies.

Disappointment with Stalin's way of doing things showed itself inside the Communist party at the end of the summer, relates the Riga correspondent of the London *Times*, when it became clear that the palliative measures, introduced in rapid succession since the spring, had failed to improve the prospects of food supplies for the industrial masses. Communists began to criticize the leadership of Stalin, but we are told:

"The Central Control Commission turned the balance by the timely discovery of a 'plot within the party to restore the capitalist system in Russia,' and the conspirators were expelled from the party.

"The result was that Stalin was formally victorious. Outwardly his position appears to be unshaken.

"How long this will continue, and whether he can regain his lost authority, depends on whether he is willing and able to identify himself with the radical changes which must follow the experiment of minor reforms attempted this year."

As this Riga correspondent sees it, big changes are developing in Russia both in the economic system and in political leadership. The dictatorial ascendency of Stalin has gone, and all the glamour of the Piatiletka (Five-Year Plan), and it is asserted he has retained only the shadow of his power over the minds of the masses.

Stalin had staked all his authority on the success of the Plan, it is pointed out, but the present year has been a period of failure and slipping backward. The output of agriculture, transport, and vital branches of industry has sunk below the level attained in the autumn and winter of 1931.

No important section of the civilian population, not even the privileged "shockmen" workers and members of the Communist party, is receiving sufficient food, clothing, or fuel. The harvest of grain and potatoes has failed in part, and we read:

"The Government tried to arrest the decline of agriculture and cattle-breeding last spring by a number of concessions to the peasantry. The most spectacular was the permission to sell their surplus products at unrestricted prices.

"A sort of private trade has thus been legalized, and a good deal of peasant produce has thereby been brought within the reach of town dwellers; but prices are very high. The peasants found at first that they could buy little or nothing with the proceeds of their sales, and they consequently lost a great measure of their interest in the new traffic.

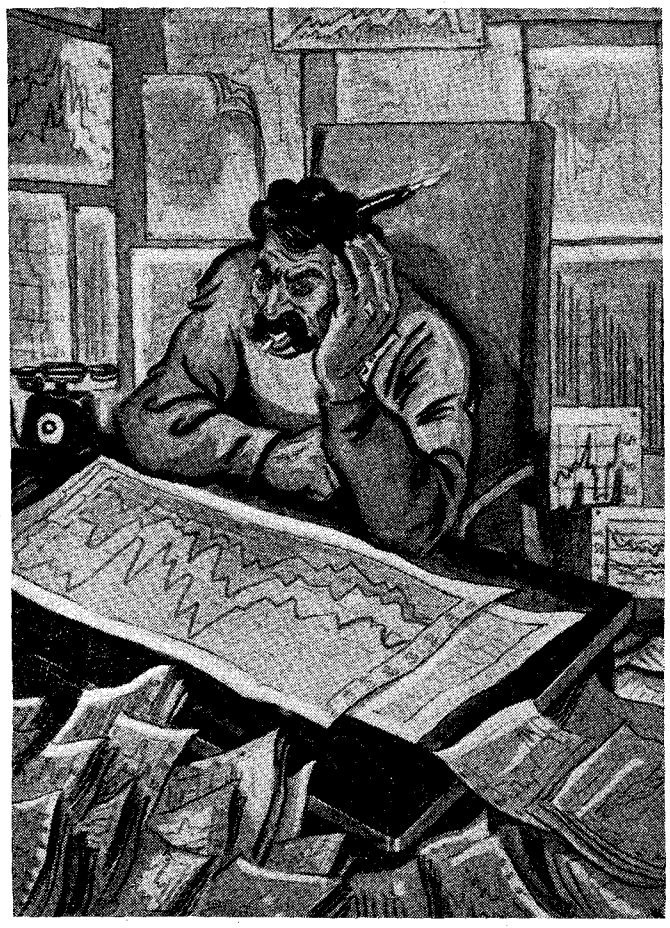
"The Government thereupon endeavored to stimulate the production of articles of prime necessity for the peasants, in order to induce them to bring foodstuffs to town. Soviet industry has subsequently produced additional quantities of clothing and other useful commodities for this trade, but the effect is very small on the 120,000,000 peasants of Russia, and the markets are not playing their part in the new plan.

"Heavy industry certainly made progress during the first two years, but production has since been unable to approach the figures of the Plan. The output of coal and oil is even lower this autumn than it was a year ago.

"The railway system is in disorder. The lines and rolling stock are out of repair. For months great quantities of coal have been accumulating at the coal basins awaiting means of transport, as the railways can not handle even the decreased output.

"Thousands of tons of grain and potatoes destined for the central granaries of the State are lying in the open air at provincial railway stations, and frost is already taking its toll of the potatoes."

THE breakdown of transport is said to be largely responsible for failure to deliver supplies to factories and towns. Then, we



Stalin Stalled

The Five-Year Plan won't work.

—"Der Wahre Jacob" (Berlin).

are advised, the Government attempted this year to abandon the centralized ration system of distributing food among the masses, and to replace it by a "self-supply" system.

Only bread and a few other products, it appears, have been left on the card system. The masses have to eke out their meager rations by sending expeditions into the country, and purchasing what they can of produce coming into the daily markets.

As long as the ration system was continued, the industrial workers could manage with the wages they received because the Government's fixt prices were moderate. But, it is noted:

"Wages are now quite inadequate in the new conditions. For the first nine months of this year the Government refused to raise the scales of payment, but disorders broke out in the food queues at Ivanovo-Voznesensk and other places, and the Government reversed its policy at the beginning of October.

"At first wages in the textile industry were raised by 10 to 15 per cent., but once the Government had given way the demands became more insistent, and at the end of October wages were being raised by 40 to 45 per cent. This concession to the industrial workers is outside the financial plans for this year. Inflation of the currency has thus received a fresh impulse."

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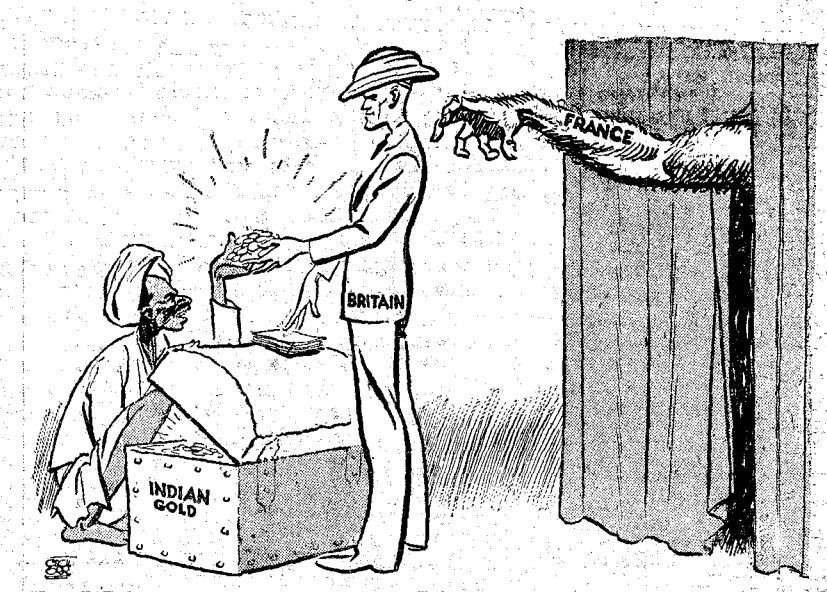
India's Torrent of Outpouring Gold

OUT OF PRIVATE HOARDS accumulating, with brief interuptions, for centuries, India has exported £60,000,000 of gold during the twelve months beginning October, 1931. The British pound sterling is now worth about $3.29.

In that period Indian gold exports equal about three-quarters of the average annual world output of about £80,000,000 in recent years.

This torrential outpouring of gold from India began immediately on the fall of the British pound sterling, and tho the rate is now somewhat slower than in the first months, a Special Correspondent of the London *Morning Post* points out that it is



The Clutching Hand for India's Gold

—"The Evening News" (Glasgow).

still continuing to the extent of about £3,500,000 monthly, or about £40,000,000 a year.

WHAT is more, he tells us, because India is not importing any of the current output, the reversal of her hoarding policy means in effect that she is releasing for outside use a volume of gold "roughly equal to the whole current production of new gold." This informant goes on:

"It must further be observed that, normally, only about £50,000,000 out of the £80,000,000 of new gold produced yearly passes into the hands of the world's Central Banks.

"Theoretically, therefore, India has made available for the Central Banks during the past year an additional amount of gold equivalent to about one and a half times their usual new supplies of the metal.

"If all this extra gold had in actual fact gone into use as a basis of additional credit, it might have been a potent factor in stimulating a rise in prices and arresting the progress of depression.

"Unfortunately, it is probable that part of it has gone to Central Banks, like the Bank of France, which 'sterilize' all the gold they receive, and that the remainder has been privately hoarded in countries like the United States, which do not normally hoard gold."

But if the Indian export of gold has in these ways been prevented from helping the world as a whole, this correspondent explains, it has been of great benefit both to India and to Great Britain.

In the case of India, we are told, it has not only relieved her of any anxiety as to her balance of payments, which might have become acute, but also it has enabled her to repay £15,000,000 of debt to Great Britain, and to weather the storm of depression better than any other debtor country, and he adds:

"To ourselves, this gold has likewise been a veritable windfall. For it meant that India was meeting her current liabilities to this country in gold, which we in turn were able immediately to re-export in discharge of our own liabilities, and which thus correspondingly alleviated our own balance of payments.

"This factor was undoubtedly, for instance, to a great extent responsible for the promptitude with which we were able to repay the French and American credits which we had obtained to support the tottering £ during the crisis in July and August, 1931."

THE question now is, it seems, how long this outflow of gold from India is likely to continue on an important scale.

It has, of course, been stimulated, we are advised, by two combined causes: first, the opportunity of gaining a profit in rupees on the sale of the gold, and secondly, the pinch of poverty due to the catastrophic fall in the prices of Indian produce.

Both these motives will probably remain operative for a considerable time, according to this correspondent, who proceeds:

"How much hoarded gold, then, is there available? According to an expert estimate a net total of about £597,000,000 in gold was imported into India between 1835 and the end of 1930, of which all but a relatively negligible amount has gone into private hoards.

"Thus, in a single year India has exported 10 per cent. of the gold which she had collected in the course of more than a century.

"A considerable but unknown proportion of the hoards is in the hands of Princes, who have probably not participated at all in the selling movement.

"But it can be taken for granted that there remain very large quantities in the hands of innumerable small and medium holders, sufficient to enable the exports to continue at the present rate for many months, possibly for years."

Czecho-Slovakia's New Way With Youthful Offenders

A YEAR'S experience with a special criminal law for juveniles in Czecho-Slovakia shows it to be a decided success.

At the same time, judges and others responsible for the administration of this new law do not claim that a final verdict can be based on the short test of twelve months, yet they feel hopeful that the measure will become increasingly beneficial.

The law provides for milder sentences than hitherto prevailed, remarks the Prague *Central European Observer*, and crimes by youthful offenders are not known by their technical names, but by terms of milder significance. Also youthful offenders are not tried by the courts of the district in which a crime is committed, but by the courts where the offender lives.

Another point is that these youthful offenders are not tried by the ordinary courts, but by special courts consisting of three judges or magistrates, two of them professional lawyers and one a lay judge or magistrate. A woman is chosen as the lay member when it is practicable, and this Prague weekly continues:

"No name of an offender under seventeen years of age is made public, and newspapers referring to such by name are liable to severe penalties. Where the judges or magistrates consider it in the interests of the accused, the public may be excluded from court.

"The report drafted on the year's working of the law states that it has encouraged a more careful consideration of the special circumstances in each individual case, the passing of milder sentences, and a better chance of reform for young offenders.

"During the past twelve months crime among the young has decreased in the rural districts but increased in the towns, including the capital, Prague. The increase refers, however, to minor offenses. Serious offenses, such as theft, robbery, embezzlement, were committed by seventy-one youthful offenders at Prague, and of these fifty-seven were given the benefit of probationary sentences.

"There was no case of murder, and in no case was drunkenness put forward as the cause of an offense."

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Ludwig's Sneer at the Versailles Treaty-Makers

EMIL LUDWIG HAS HIS RAPIER OUT for the men who imposed the Versailles Treaty on Germany.

He has put them in a play.

And the play, to evade the British censor, is produced privately at a London club.

Clemenceau is the central figure, pictured by Ludwig as "the ruthless old 'Tiger,' bitter, cynical, trusting no man, a realist, fighting doggedly for the French cause, suspicious of idealism, contemptuous of President Wilson and his Fourteen Points, artfully matching his cunning against the less wily Lloyd George, whom he dislikes."

So reports Mr. A. E. Wilson, of the London *Star*, who admits that Ludwig's intention is "satirical," but insists it "is not unfair."

Others, however, insist that it is.

For instance, Mr. James Agate, of the London *Sunday Times*, calls Ludwig's caricature of Mr. Lloyd George "outrageous," for he gives the British leader no other motive "than those proper to a disingenuous and self-seeking monkey." President Wilson is made a mere weak chatterer. Others are similarly lampooned.

THE play "is a *pastiche* (patchwork) of known facts and of imagined but conceivably possible events," says Mr. Wilson, who reiterates that "the spirit of the play is undoubtedly true."

Let us get the piece before us:

"In this play, through which flit the shadowy but recognizable figures of Foch, Colonel House, Orlando, Balfour, Nansen, Zaharoff, Paderewski, and other notables of Versailles, we see the fight waged for the 'war-guilt' clauses, the squabbles and petty jealousies, and exaggerated nationalism of the allied representatives, Wilson, the defeated idealist.

"All this states the case; the comment comes at the end when, as the guns boom out in signal of the signing of the peace, the delegates of the little Powers are feverishly pressing their orders for more guns.

"In spite of its length—the end did not come until nearly midnight—and of the halts between its many scenes, the play held me. It is, naturally, all talk.

"The difficulties of production are immense, but Komisarjevsky has done extremely well.

"As *Clemenceau* Sam Livesey has never given a finer performance. It is a grim and ruthless picture of the great, harsh character of the man. Physically, it is a superb presentment. The man lives.

"Beside this figure most of the other famous folk are but shadows. Frederick Lloyd's *Lloyd George* is a very likely picture—a caricature, perhaps, and without the magnetism, but one recognizes the portrait and the traits of the man. A. Bromley Davenport draws pathos from *President Wilson* in lonely defeat. Many other of the parts are extremely well played.

"The play (which, of course, is banned for public performance) is provocative and interesting, since it deals with the human factors in great events."

KOMISARJEVSKY, above mentioned, was the producer, and *The Evening Standard* (London) quotes his statement of purpose in staging the play:

"Ludwig in an interview stated that there were no caricatures in his play. No 'caricatures,' of course. But I am not producing 'Versailles' as a historical chronicle with photographic reproductions of historical characters and settings.

"What I am aiming at is a picture painted by an imaginative artist of 1932 giving his impression of the events and people of 1919.

"Lots of things and happenings of 1919 must seem humorous to such an artist now. Hence the elements of a cartoon in the production, and the scenery looking like an amusing drawing of a modern French illustrator of books, only suggestive and not naturalistic."

Keystone

When Foch Insists on War

Sam Livesey as "Clemenceau," Basil Loder as "Balfour," standing at back; Frederick Lloyd as "Lloyd George," A. Bromley Davenport as "President Wilson," Boris Ravensky as "Paderewski," and H. Messiter as "Marshal Foch." Picture taken during rehearsal.

AFTER quoting this, *The Evening Standard* continues:

"Versailles may or may not seem particularly funny now. But at least we shall know why Komisarjevsky prefers to have his windows out of perspective, his doors lopsided, and his scenery, on the whole, quite crazy.

"It is my belief that English audiences like imaginative treatment in the theater. But very few English producers attempt it. Rather is it a matter of real and exprest pride to them that their stairs and balconies are exact reproductions of something somewhere in Spain, and their pictures on the wall the genuine, uninteresting thing.

"In one respect, however, 'Versailles' does contain the genuine thing. An actor had to be found for the part of the Japanese

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delegate. As all the cunning of make-up did not seem equal to the task, a hunt for a Japanese actor was started. It was unsuccessful until the Japanese Embassy itself joined in enthusiastically, and as a result a Japanese actor who was staying in London was found and given the part."

If *The Star* is complacent, not so is the critic, James Agate, of *The Sunday Times*, a paper cited as "independent, tendency conservative," who suffered Mr. Ludwig not willingly:

"For close on a couple of hours Dr. Ludwig had amused us mightily. Perhaps it would be better to say that he mightily amused anybody capable of taking pleasure in the lampooning of a great statesman unable to defend himself or to reply to his lampoonists. At least one does not suppose that the statesman in question, who, whatever one's shade of opinion, has the country immensely and forever in his debt, is going to write a play to confute the scribblers of other nations.

"There is not a line in this piece which credits Mr. Lloyd George with any motives other than those proper to a disingenuous and self-seeking monkey; and I do not for a moment believe that the censor would license for general production a portrait, or even a skit, so wholly outrageous.

"But the producing authority in this case is a club, which by the law of this country has the unfettered right to exercise its own taste or lack of it. I hold no brief for Mr. Lloyd George, and do not understand either his or anybody's politics. But I have always understood that in this country a man is entitled to be heard in his own defense, and that when defense is infeasible the attack should not be made.

"Whether in this case the attack is fair or unfair, I am not competent to discuss; I merely stress the manifest impropriety of a debate between two people in which only one is allowed to talk. Let the French decide what they think of the Doctor's portrait of Clemenceau; our withers are unwrung.

"The difference between the two portraits is this, that whereas Clemenceau, despite insistence on the private foibles, is presented as a great man, Mr. Lloyd George is postulated throughout as a self-seeker, devoid of any shred of integrity or principle. This is scurrilous, and I am astonished that a British audience should stand for it. Perhaps, as Burke said, this is the age of sophisters and economists. If so, and if this play receives sanction, why then one can only agree that 'the age of chivalry is over.'

"For four hours, or more properly for the three and a quarter hours of my vigil, the brunt of the evening was borne by Mr. Sam Livesey and Mr. Frederick Lloyd. Mr. Livesey had a wonderful make-up, half Bismarck and half walrus, which was probably as near as the combined genius of the actor and Gustave, the wig-maker, could get to the tiger who was *Clemenceau*. Apart from this, Mr. Livesey gave easily the finest piece of acting of his career. In the matter of his antagonist's make-up, perhaps one might say that either Mr. Lloyd or Mr. George was wrong. But here again the actor did extremely well, and there was in his manner an apologetic bonhomie which signified that he did but say the words set down for him.

"There was a third fine performance, that of Mr. Bromley Davenport as *President Wilson*, and it was not this actor's fault that as the evening wore on the audience obviously wearied of his sentimental chunnerings."

The Cover

COVERED bridges were once a picturesque feature of the American landscape.

They are going fast, but Mr. Pennoyer has given us a delightful reminder of them. Also he has chosen the moment of their special usefulness.

The scene, in New England, we take it, is a delightful anticipation of the coming holidays.

California gardens, desert scenes, and Connecticut hills are also his subjects, but his hobby is old-time railroading. On this phase of his art, Howard Cushman writes in the New York *Evening Post:*

"Mr. Pennoyer has gone beyond the memories of most of us, for his locomotives are the rakish, outlandish critters of sixty to a hundred years ago, from the Stourbridge Lion, first locomotive to run on rails in this country (in 1829), to an American express train of 1870.

"In his studio in the East Sixties, he has a vast collection of prints and lithographs of every phase of early railroading—and he prides himself that not only has he brought draftsmanship and pictorial interest to his railroad paintings but, also, his iron horses are accurate in construction, his right of way is faithful as sound engineering."

Mr. Pennoyer was born at Oakland, California, April 5, 1888. He studied abroad at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Academies Julian and Grande Chaumière, under Réné Ménard and Lucien Simon; under Naum Los in Rome, Giuseppe Casciaro and Carlandi in Italy, and Harold Speed in London. He is a member of the American Federation of Arts, and is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

"What Plays Shall I See?"

PROSPECTIVE holiday visitors to New York may like some guidance to plays.

The following short reviews by John Mason Brown of the New York *Evening Post* will help. Omitted from his list are "Clear All Wires" and the Abbey Theater Players, the former already treated in these pages, and the latter now touring outside New York.

The following, says Mr. Brown, "stand out for the reasons given below":

"'When Ladies Meet,' because it is an unusually agreeable comedy which finds Miss Crothers at her best, not only as a playwright but also as a director. By the skill she shows in retelling an old fable, Miss Crothers has produced a play which seems as fresh and engaging as if it had never been written before. It is well acted, especially by Frieda Inescort, Selena Royle, and Walter Abel.

"'Dinner at Eight,' because it is an interesting, if undistinguished, piece of work by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, which is thoroughly serviceable as a means of passing an agreeable evening. It follows, for a week, the varying fortunes of a group of people who are invited to a dinner, and weaves their separate stories together with considerable ingenuity. It has been admirably directed by Mr. Kaufman, opulently produced by Mr. Harris, and is extremely well acted, especially by Ann Andrews, Constance Collier, and Conway Tearle.

"'Mademoiselle,' because it is a farce-comedy from the French, which is completely entertaining when Alice Brady and A. E. Matthews romp through its gayer parts, but which becomes a little trying when Grace George is forced to prowl about solemnly as a frustrated governess.

"'The Late Christopher Bean,' because it is a routine but increasingly amusing theater trifle which Sidney Howard has adapted from the French. It deals with the complications which arise when the friends of an unappreciated and long-dead artist suddenly learn of his posthumous fame. Miss Lord proves herself a most agreeable comedienne as the little drudge who has loved the painter.

"'Criminal at Large,' because it is a hair-raising thriller by the late Edgar Wallace, which is exceptionally well played by Alexandra Carlisle and Emlyn Williams, and which, they say, has been considerably bettered since its opening. Even then it was far better than most when it once got under way."

FOLLOWING is a batch of briefer notices:

"Among the other dramas that can now be seen on Broadway, the Group Theater's 'Success Story' (a messy script which is partially redeemed by the acting of Luther and Stella Adler); J. B. Priestley's overtalky and none-too-well-staged 'Dangerous Corner' (which is not nearly as good here as it was in London), and Miss Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory revival of 'Liliom' must be recommended with reservations. Then, of course, two of last year's deserved successes—'Of Thee I Sing' and 'Another Language'—still adorn the current play list.

"Among the musical comedies there are 'Flying Colors,' with Clifton Webb and Charles Butterworth, which is pleasant enough; 'Americana,' which includes some unusual dance features, and which now finds Phil Baker heading its cast; and 'The Earl Carroll Vanities,' which seems to satisfy those who like 'The Vanities.'"

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Kandinsky, Painter of the Abstract

MARY WIGMAN HAS REVEALED to a large number of us the present German tendency to express abstract ideas in dance action.

A far smaller number are aware of the artist, Kandinsky, who uses paint to express through abstract forms his notions of the "harmony of inner life."

He is said to be the foremost painter in Germany of the present-day, a man with a large-featured, smoothly-shaven countenance that looks outward through large spectacles.

Born in 1876, he was first a lawyer, and at the age of thirty turned to painting. "He wanted to find spiritual values with form and color," explains Elizabeth Luther Cary, of the New York *Times*, apropos of the first large American exhibition of his work brought forward at the Valentine Galleries, New York. "He wanted his forms, movement, and color to be abstract, in order that association with external objects shall not hamper their effect upon the spirit, or what his translators have been refreshingly willing to call the 'soul.'"

"He naturally seeks to apply the methods of music to his own art," she writes, and—

"From this results that modern desire for rhythm in painting, for mathematical, abstract construction, for repeated notes of color, for setting color in motion."

ALL this may be somewhat difficult for the layman, and create only a darkness. Realizing this, Miss Cary tries to shed light:

"Abstract painting still lacks its significance for most of those who will visit the Valentine gallery this month. Many of them, however, will feel the intense beauty of the associated colors in Kandinsky's recent work, just as they feel, without knowing clearly why they feel it, the intense beauty of star patterns in the deep blue of the night sky.

"As an indication of the hold continual association with recognizable material objects has upon us, we may quote a single example of gallery comment.

"A visitor was heard to murmur, while looking at one of the compositions in black, white, and gray: 'The arrangement is that of the "Mother" by Whistler.' A number of visitors, hearing this comment or hearing of it, sought in vain to make out something corresponding to the seated figure of the 'Mother.'

"The likeness referred to lay in the use of verticals and horizontals and the related proportions of the enclosed areas. Of course, the grave and quiet color harmony also emphasized the similarity.

"Which goes to show, among other things, that a painter sensitive to what we call the sentiment of a subject, what Kandinsky would call spiritual values, can evoke the intended response with or without the use of external objects, provided the observer also is thus sensitive or at least somewhat acquainted with the language of abstraction.

"There is no question but that the observer must do part of the work; and this, as Henry James once said, with reference to his own art, is as it should be. Unless there is cooperation between artist and public, there is waste and dulness."

Kandinsky figured in the sensational "Armory Show" of twenty years ago, and was one of "the outstanding successes with the connoisseurs," writes Henry McBride in the New York *Sun*, but this is the first one-man show he has had in America. Mr. McBride seeks further to lighten our darkness:

"During all these years Kandinsky has been a constantly increasing influence upon artists of the modern school, and all those who deal in abstract art yield him high praise.

"The remarks of Diego Rivera, quoted in the catalog, are both touching and typical: 'One day Kandinsky will be the most familiar and the best loved by men. I know of nothing more real than his painting—nothing more true and nothing more beautiful. The painting of Kandinsky gives the maximum of possibility for the dream and for the enjoyment of matter.'

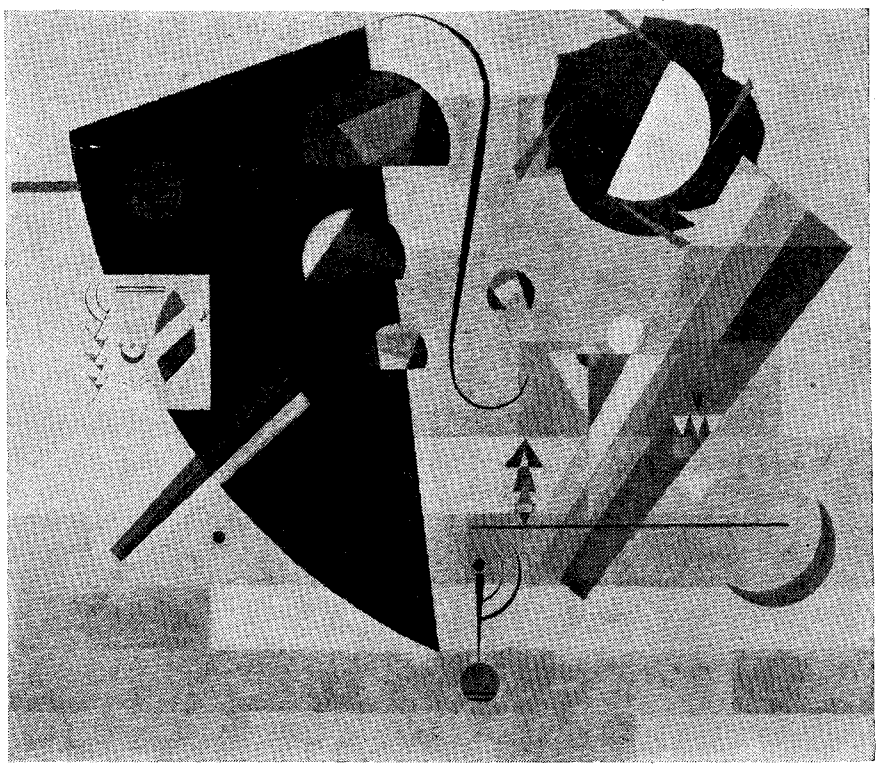
"The slight tinge of foreignness in Rivera's language makes the tribute all the more appropriate to an art that also has its foreignness.

"For Kandinsky deals in the abstract. He is a genuine painter—any one can see that who is sensitive to what painting is—and he is a gorgeous colorist, but he is so imaginative that he long ago left the world of commonplace ideals behind him, and now speaks in symbols that can be understood by the sympathetic, but which sometimes baffle the lazy.

"Kandinsky's work is serious, in fact, solemn. He seems to seek for a pure beauty that is part of light itself, and will be understood consequently wherever light penetrates.

"It is a language, he hopes, suitable for conversations between the stars; suitable even for prayers. That is why he is solemn. He apparently gives no thought to the ultimate use of his pictures, as the Parisian painters do who live in the gay world and see their works, even in the midst of creating them, already adorning the boudoirs of the fashionable.

"So when the day comes that Rivera speaks of, when all will love Kandinsky, it will mean that we are living in a better world."



Harsh and Mild

Such is Kandinsky's caption for this picture, but as he is a symbolist it may give you a headache to penetrate his meaning.

Begrudging Galsworthy's Prize

PETER QUENNELL, English writer and correspondent for the New York *Sun*, is not altogether happy over this year's Nobel literary award.

Not all Americans approved Sinclair Lewis's luck. Mr. Quennell writes:

"So Galsworthy is the latest recipient of the Nobel Prize: Depressing news; but it will hardly come as a great shock except to those who retain their faith in literary committees, and such persons are nowadays somewhat rare. The larger the prize, the worse its fate.

"But then it is the nature of committees to play for safety; and the only alternative is a personal dictatorship, uninfluenced by any show of impartial judgment. Let millionaires take the responsibility on their own shoulders and deliver their largesse, hat in hand, at the author's door."

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The Churches' Demand for Disarmament

HE ADMITS THE CAMERA DIDN'T LIE.

And when his wife saw the photograph, she made some rude remarks about the grim expression on the faces of the deputation, says the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, secretary of the Baptist Union, who was one of them.

But, he writes in *The British Weekly*, "I'm not sorry if our statesmen saw the churches united, with their jaws set in the cause of peace."

It was an impressive array. Both Archbishops and a battalion of Bishops of the Church of England, and representatives of the Church of Scotland, the Baptists, Congregationalists, the Society of Friends, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Salvation Army, the Unitarian and Free Christian churches, and of several others had called on Prime Minister MacDonald and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, to tell the two statesmen they were united for disarmament, that they meant business, as the photograph complained of shows, and were in a hurry about it.

American Protestant churches are in a like hurry. In fact, some of them have announced that if another world war comes, they won't ask God to take sides.

The letter requesting the Prime Minister to give a hearing to the British church representatives says they are moved by "the great disappointment of Christian people in this country at the lack of progress made at the Disarmament Conference."

The issues involved are fundamentally moral, the letter asserts. It expresses the belief that one of the obstacles to disarmament is the vested interests of private armament firms. It deplores the tendency of statesmen to allow themselves to be guided by technical experts in the formulation of policy, and points out that the failure of statesmen to achieve a substantial measure of disarmament is a confession of moral bankruptcy which is making the work for peace within the nation more difficult. It asks that when the conference is resumed the British Government immediately declare a definite policy of disarmament, based upon equality of status of all members of the League.

RARELY has any subject aroused such unanimity of feeling as disarmament, said the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Prime Minister. "We feel a moral obligation that the promise given by the Allied Powers after the war should be fulfilled," he said. "We think it would be morally wrong to acquiesce in anything less than a wide and general reduction of the armaments which bring no sort of security for peace, but rather a constant menace of war."

More than one speaker, we read, strest what the Archbishop of York said more definitely, "that it had sometimes seemed that the difficulties had loomed larger at Geneva in proportion as the issue had got into the hands of the experts." They urged that "the first responsibility was for the statesmen of the world to declare the line of their advance, leaving it to the experts to overcome the difficulties in pursuing it, rather than to allow the line to be blocked in advance of them."

In exercising moral leadership, the Government can not take any step too bold for his church, said Dr. H. R. Mackintosh, Moderator of the Church of Scotland. Dr. Scott Lidgett, president of the United Methodist Church, came forward, and was equally direct: "There is no step which the Government may be enabled to take to secure a concerted measure of real disarmament, particularly abandoning the use of all offensive weapons, that will not be acclaimed by the Free Churches."

The pale-faced Prime Minister—he was not well at the time—was plainly imprest. The Government, he assured the deputation, would like to do "the big thing." "I do not want to be at the head of a Government which merely signs documents about reduction of armaments," he said. "I would like, if I could, and I am sure my friend, the Foreign Secretary, shares my view, to be the head of a Government which leaves peace in Europe and in the world. We have done a great work with America, a work that will never be undone. I believe it would be something like a moral catastrophe that would be required to separate this country from America. Why can we not do that with Europe? We are trying."

THE impression Mr. Aubrey got from the meeting was that both the statesmen "are utterly sincere in welcoming the pressure now being put on them." It is welcomed, too, by the church and secular press in Great Britain, and *The Guardian* (Anglican) says, "the story of the Church's action in regard to disarmament and the cordial and sincere welcome given to it by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary are a remarkable testimony to the power of organized religion."

Here, too, the churches have made a bold advance. It will be recalled that several Protestant denominations have announced they will not countenance a resort to arms again.

Now, acting upon the report of a committee headed by George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches has committed itself to a campaign for a modification of the Briand-Kellogg pact through a system of antiwar embargoes. The Alliance proposes that the signatory nations be urged to negotiate a supplementary agreement providing for "joint and simultaneous embargoes" on the shipment of war materials "to any nation which has violated the pact."

Seven other points in the same "platform" for which the Alliance pledges its support include "serious consideration" for the Lytton commission's report on Japanese action in Manchuria and Shanghai, substantial arms reduction on lines suggested by President Hoover, reconsideration of the interallied debts, abolition of the private manufacture of arms, closer cooperation of the United States with the League of Nations, adherence of the United States to the World Court, and the development of a new popular psychology "favorable to peace and opposed to war in any form."

IN addition, the Alliance approves a paragraph not included in the committee report. This paragraph is an endorsement of the principle of non-recognition by the other nations of territorial gains made by military force in violation of international agreements. This principle forms the background for the Manchurian report of the Lytton commission, and is the policy enunciated by Secretary of State Stimson.

The Alliance, in the words of Dr. Fred B. Smith, chairman of its executive committee, is a sentiment-making organization. Its task, as the New York *Times* quotes him, is "to build a solid body of public opinion, and in this process," he says, "we are greatly strengthened by the fact that our organization includes Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles, and, for that matter, persons who do not adhere to any religious philosophy."

Question—and Answer

By Ellen Coit Elliott

DOES death end all? Why, that depends
On what your *all* is. If it ends
With "dust to dust" and is too small
To fill eternity, death ends all.

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

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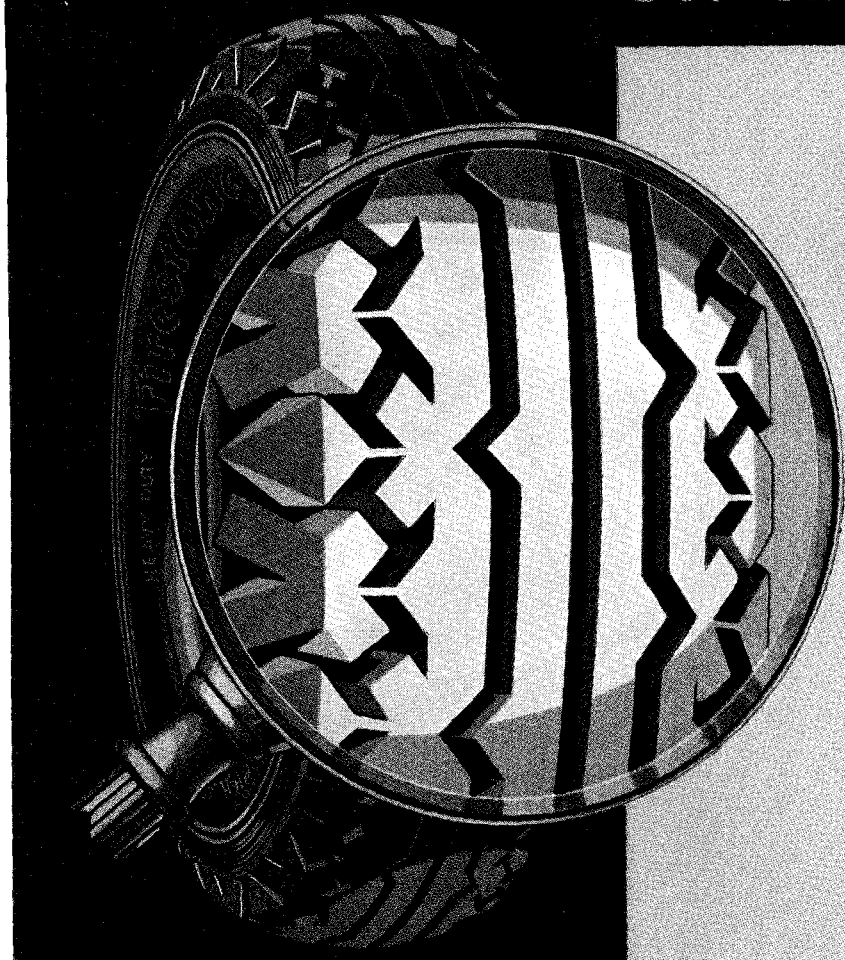

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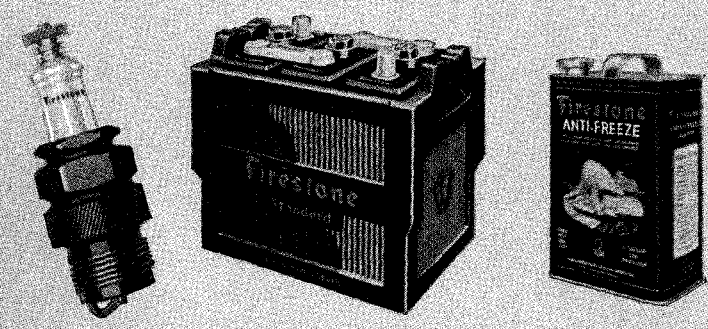

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Menace of the Red Religion

BOLSHEVISM IS A RELIGION and Lenin is its saint. Perhaps most of those who attempt to follow affairs in Russia have read that before and accepted the statement without realizing its significance.

It is significant—terribly so.

The contest between Bolshevism and Western civilization is not chiefly political, but religious, and, therefore, war to the bitter end.

For, whereas the major religious philosophies with which Christianity has had to contend, and does now contend, have something in common, a belief in the Beyond, Christianity and Bolshevism have nothing on which they can agree. Christianity concerns itself with the individual soul, schools it for ultimate salvation. Bolshevism concerns itself only with the collective well-being during the here and now. It has no goal beyond the grave. For Lenin and his followers there will be no resurrection morn.

Bolshevism is a new religion coming out of the East—"and the war in front of us is a mighty one, and one to the death."

So maintains M. L. Petre, who tells us in *The Hibbert Journal*, that if we understand this our indignation over the religious persecution in Russia will be better guided. The persecution is inspired, he says, "by that passion and hatred which those of one religion can feel for those of another, but which the irreligious can not sincerely feel for the religious."

SEARCH back through the history of mankind, with all its rival sects and warfares, says Mr. Petre, and one will not find such a religious struggle as that which is now to be waged:

"For Christianity and Paganism, Christianity and Mohammedanism, Catholicism and Protestantism, have always had deep-lying common principles beneath all their vital differences; they were all turned, even Paganism, to the Beyond; they all upheld personal values and personal relationships, and some doctrine of personal salvation.

"Here we have a religion with no Beyond—a religion that ignores the question of personal salvation. It is also a religion without a God, but not the first comer in that respect. Buddhism is a religion without a God, and so was Comtism, and yet can we deny the appellation of religion to either of them?

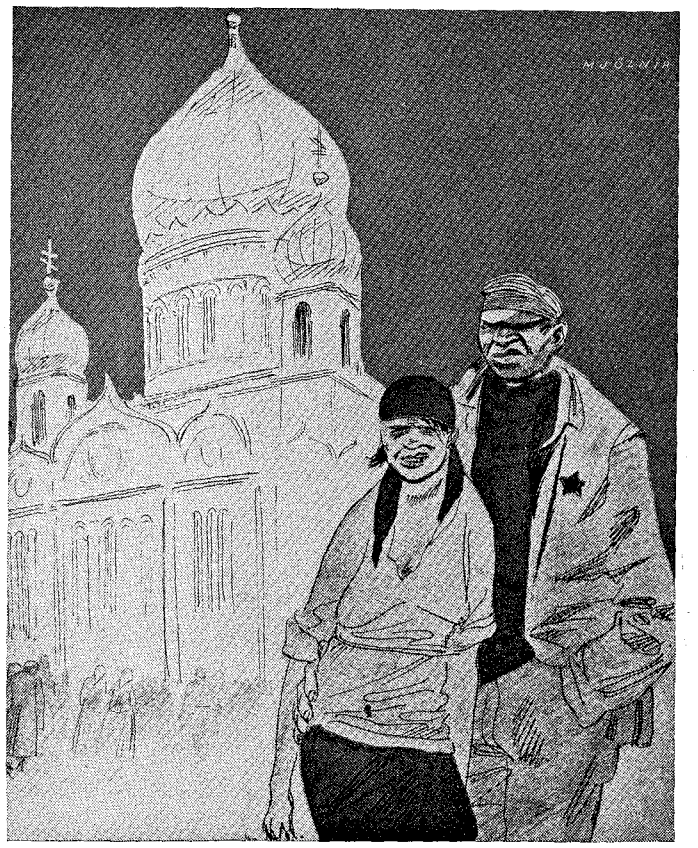
"Some, I know, would exclaim that there was no religion without a God. We may agree that there is no true one without a God—but we can not go further than this. The etymology of the word, to which appeal is so often made, indicates the contrary. Where there is worship, sacrifice, and service there is religion, and all three find their place in the creed of Bolshevism.

"And once we accept the fact that Bolshevism is in very fact a religion we shall, on the one hand, better explain, even in some sense excuse, its violence, and, on the other hand, we shall probably become more ardent in our spiritual opposition to this living and not merely negative enemy of our own religion. We shall understand it better, we shall perhaps dislike it more. For, at long last, many religions have learned to live together, side by side, but it would be impossible for Bolshevism and Christianity thus to coexist; it must, so far as one can see, be a war to the death between them."

It was through his contact and acquaintance with a young man who had been soaked in its principles that Mr. Petre came to his present understanding of Bolshevism. He found this young Russian had completely renounced himself to the Soviet State. The ultimate recipient of the youth's self-sacrifice—his substitute for the Christian God—is collective humanity.

"All exists for the collectivity, and the immediate representative of the collectivity is, for the Bolshevist, the Russian State." To such a faith God becomes a real enemy, and an anti-God league is a logical result.

"God is not only an unreality for the Bolshevist, He is worse than that, He is a dangerous unreality. To turn to God as a refuge from collective human society is a rebellion and an apostasy."



The New Gospel in Russia

"You behaved disgracefully in blowing up the Church of the Redeemer."

"We wanted to show the Christians that our religion is better than theirs."

"It seems they have misunderstood it."

—"Brennessel" (Munich).

CHRISTIANITY appeals to the individual conscience. Within its wide circumference spiritual and personal liberty find room. It provides a supreme court of appeal from all earthly thrones and rulers. But—

"Bolshevism has no sense of any limiting or transcending power above itself; it claims to be the ruler, the Providence, the life and the end of all its members. Liberty may be exercised within its bounds, but not outside them. It insures to its people probably less suffering than Christianity, but also less joy, for joy, like suffering, has a personal character. It eliminates tragedy, which implies the play of great passions and the clash of great wills, and in place of it inculcates unbounded endurance.

"The members of the Bolshevist religion will seldom complain, but neither will they rejoice. They will adore, for worship is one of the main acts of religion; but their adoration will be that of subjects and not of children. It will not be so much the adoration offered by inferiors, as that of mere elements of a whole to that whole itself. They will no so much sacrifice as be sacrificed; they will be rather as Isaac than as Christ. And they will serve with body and soul.

"It is as a whole that Bolshevism will claim to be estimated; its religion is one of collectivism, and criticisms are vain."

Babies For Childless Homes

WANT a baby to brighten up your home? Childless couples may find one without great difficulty.

The number of children placed in foster homes during the depression has increased by 25 per cent., according to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor at Washington.

In 1927 the average monthly number of children placed in such homes amounted to 8,707. This number had grown to 10,354 in 1931. But during the same period the number of children placed in institutions had increased only from 13,513 to 13,961. The Bureau thinks this difference between institutional and home care shows a "significant trend" in the housing of unfortunate little ones, either orphans or children of incompetent parents. And, points out the Houston *Post:*

"Such children have brought happiness and joy to thousands of childless homes in America.

"The doors of every childless home in America should be thrown open to one or more of these unfortunate tots. It will mean happiness to the foster parents and a real chance for the youngsters upon whom fate has not smiled."

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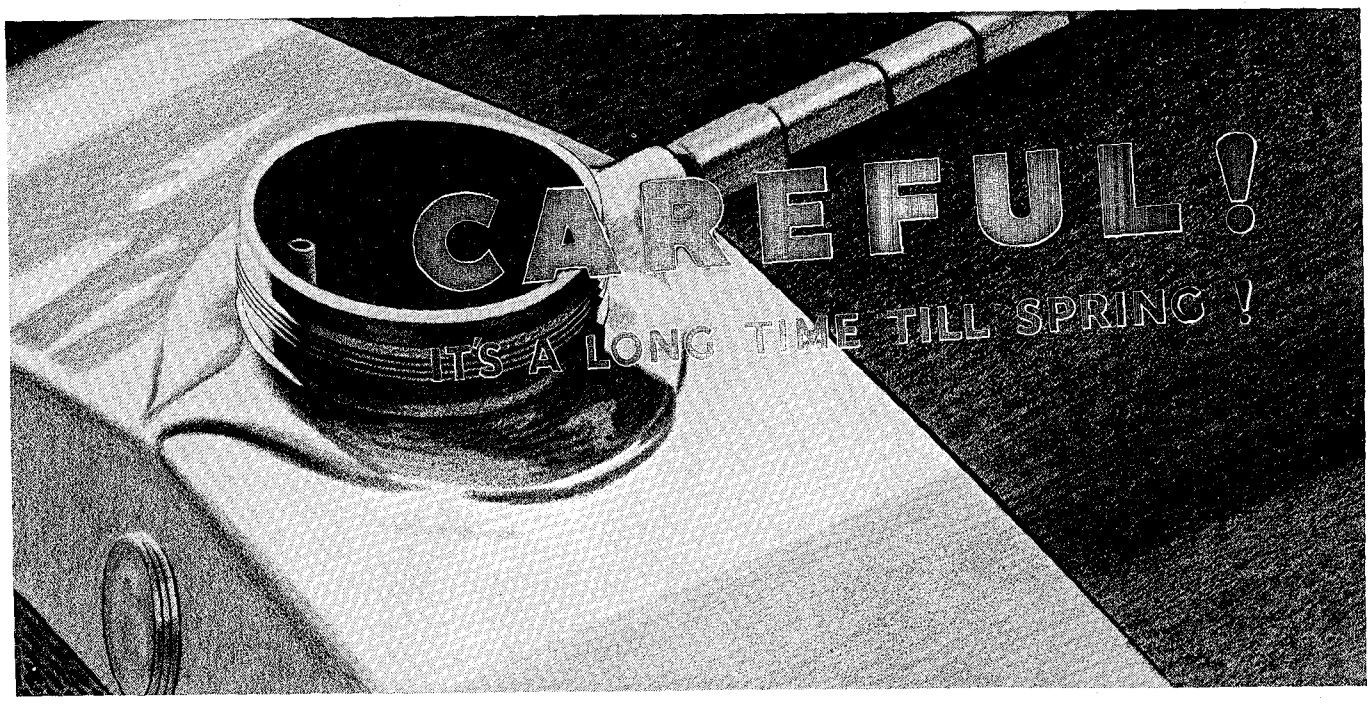


THE NEW G.P.A. ANTI-FREEZE

- ☆ **Won't evaporate!**
- ☆ **Leaks less than water!**
- ☆ **Won't clog the cooling system!**
- ☆ **Stops rusting!**
- ☆ **Lower in price!**

PUT G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine in your radiator NOW. Then you can forget about your anti-freeze until time to drain it out next spring.

For G. P. A. will stay right on the job. It now leaks less than water. And, of course, G. P. A. won't evaporate or fade away—not even on the warmest days. One filling lasts all winter.

G. P. A. can't injure your cooling system. In fact, the new G. P. A. *protects* the cooling system—actually stops rusting and corrosion.

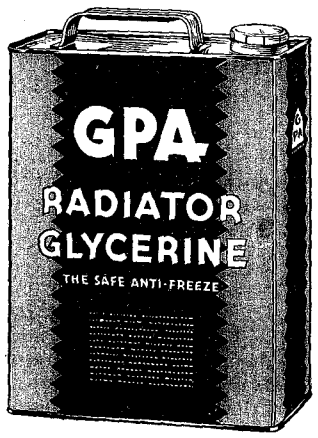
You get all this—PLUS freedom from unpleasant odors . . . PLUS complete safety (non-poisonous, non-inflammable)... PLUS all the other advantages listed below . . . All for an amazingly low cost, much lower than last year.

G. P. A. is economical, because one filling lasts all winter... doubly so because of its reduced cost.

FILL NOW WITH G. P. A.

14 ADVANTAGES OF G.P.A.

1. Gives anti-freeze protection to 30° below zero.
2. Will not evaporate—not even on the warmest days. One filling lasts all winter.
3. Leaks less than water.
4. Protects all metals of cooling system against rust, corrosion. This protection continues after G. P. A. is drained out.
5. Retards disintegration of rubber hose.
6. Positively will not clog or gum radiator.
7. Mixes quickly and permanently with water.
8. Never overheats motor.
9. Does not injure Duco or other finishes.
10. No unpleasant or dangerous fumes.
11. Safe—non-poisonous, non-inflammable.
12. Permits more efficient operating temperatures.
13. Made to G. P. A. *quality*-standards.
14. Lower in price. Doubly economical.



THE *New* G.P.A.
RADIATOR GLYCERINE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
45 EAST 17th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THAT grim satirist of *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) has a neat comment on the situation respecting armament reduction:

VERSAILLES AND GENEVA

An unofficial attempt to "find a formula."

BY MACFLECKNOE

How blind, how foolish are the folk
  Who deem the Treaty's obligations
To harness, in an equal yoke
  With Germany, the victor nations!
For she's disarmed upon the ground
  Of legal fetters laid upon her;
They, on the contrary, are bound
  By nothing save their word of honour.

So she, by their decree, is barred
  From every weapon that dismayed them;
While they, at leisure, may discard
  Such armaments as least would aid them;
And in the voluntary pact
  For universal limitation,
Her freedom's to accept the fact
  Of permanent subordination.

Yet none need fear to recognise
  Her full equality of status,
So long as France and her Allies
  Preserve their warlike apparatus:
'Tis chief amongst the Treaty's charms
  That no one can be said to flout it,
Provided Germany disarms,
  And all the others talk about it.

A LEGEND of to-day with a medieval flavor in *Blue Moon* (Albion, Michigan):

MIS-SHAPEN TREE

BY MARGARET E. BRUNER

For years it stood, an odd, mis-shapen tree,
A peach by name and yet it bore no fruit;
I grew impatient and vehemently
Declared that it must go, both branch and root.

I wonder—do trees hear? But this I know:
It wasn't long before shy blooms appeared,
Then here and there a downy peach would show—
It may have been it understood and feared.

When autumn came its fragile boughs were bent
With luscious fruit the hue of sunset's flame;
And I partook as of a sacrament—
Perhaps through darkest suffering it came.

With spring's return there was no sign of bloom
Nor scarce a leaf; it seemed as one resigned
To meet with some inexorable doom,
But to its faults and frailties I was blind.

Its burgeoning is past and yet a share
Of earth it merits—still it guards my door;
Folk smile to think I leave it standing there,
But I remember fruit which once it bore.

NOVEMBER has passed, but this tribute in *Harper's* can be read with tender recollections:

NOVEMBER

BY MARVIN LUTER HILL

November is a beautiful word with a sound like
    water;
Watery rhythms go flowing through it in tumbling
    floods.
It has a courage that it is good to remember—
Not fain, like April, or troubled with March's
    moods.
It has a lovely completeness, like some task
    finished;
It is grayly-golden as a full-fledged plover,
And sound as a chestnut kernel without its sweet-
    ness,
And has but little interest in any lover.

Foxes adore it, and the dull persimmon
Turns to the color of a faded ember;
It has a fuller bin than the months before it,
And a tranquil beauty that it is good to remember.

AN elaborate use of a single metaphor through a whole poem; yet it does not weaken by iteration the passional element. In *Pasque Petals* (Aberdeen, So. Dakota):

PALE ROSE

BY ESTHER RUSSELL

You laughed uncertainly,
Then smiled and goaded me
To further angry scorn;
And all the petals from the rose were torn.
"Don't taunt me so;
You know
As well as I
Good-bye
Cannot be said and then recalled
Without its aftermath of pain.
You cannot tear the petals from a rose
And put them on again."

Another small and almost frightened laugh,
As though you did not care!
A laugh—half-threat, half-dare—
And, underneath it all, a hint
That it might hurt to tear
Such smooth, soft petals from a rose
Already roughly blown,
A rose about to pale in wonder
That the red had flown.

My heart did not break . . . then.
It happened after the spring thaw
I passed your rose-wrecked garden and I saw
Your proud, gold head bent, humbly bare,
Your whitened fingers seeking there,
Groping for rose petals on the damp ground,
Searching for something that could not be found.

My heart broke then . . . then,
Knowing you wanted red roses again.

MARGARET LATHROP LAW, about whose "Donna Ciccia, Sicilian Peasant," much praise was reflected back to this office after its reprinting in THE DIGEST, has collected a volume, "Horizon Smoke" (Poetry Publishers, Philadelphia).

The following quoted from the volume will evoke some of the same pleasure:

HANDS

BY MARGARET LATHROP LAW

There are jasmine-petalled hands that droop
Upon the manicurist's velvet pad
Or shuffle cards for hours across a table;
And attenuated surgical fingers
That sever pain from a tortured body;
Others that winnow ripened grain
Or beat metal upon anvils.
Some are contrived for chiselling dreams in marble,
Or conjuring visions of Paradise from a harp.
A soldier's hand must plunge the bayonet
Through a fellow being,
But soon afterwards the hand can fondle a dog
Or a child.
Finally a hand bestows extreme unction.
It matters very little
Whether they are white, like gardenias
Or black as withered mushrooms.
Creating, driving, grasping,
Clinging or searching,
We live through hands.

YOUNG MAN DEATH

BY MARGARET LATHROP LAW

Death is no weary patriarch mower
Who cuts us down like over-ripe grain
And leaves us to lie without roots or sustenance
On a deserted field.
Death is a gay, young man,
A glowing explorer
Who pauses only long enough to invite us
To adventure with him into the Beyond
Which we have been too sluggish and earth-bound
    to explore,
Who wants to persuade us to abandon crawling in
    the dust
And grovelling in the midst of little things.
If we yield to his guidance,
Perhaps he will whisk us
Through clouds to uncharted planets and spheres.
Life and death should both be winged.

THE *CANADIAN FORUM* (Toronto) seems a little peeved with that poem, also popular in song, called "Trees," and makes reply:

THE TREE REPLIES

BY P. B.

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
Thanks for your servile tribute. You
Would grieve if you believed it true.
But you are sure your sweetish lines
Are lovelier than any pines,
Maples, or elms, or beeches gray,
That live their self-respecting day.
You've never known us, else you'd be
Infected with our honesty.
Poems are made by fools like me.
Thank God! Trees write no poetry.

A PAEAN for autumn in *Voices* (New York):

DIONYSIUS FROM THE PEAK OF YEARS

BY ELSA GIDLOW

The late plum is blue on the laden bough,
Dark and heavy is the fruit, dark and sweet,
The swollen grape is heavy.

Body of earth, warmed by the long suns,
Is content, delivered of its fruit,
The air is wine and honey.

Are the wasps drunk on sun or fruit? Does earth
Drowse with fullness or the pull of sleep?
Even girls in the orchard move slowly.

Laughter runs in the veins of this season;
Drunkenness rouses the slow limbs;
Ripeness won, peace mellows the heart.

Let none speak sadly of October.
I, Dionysius, from the peak of years,
Say this: I have loved all seasons.

NATURE is merciful and covers her tracks. In *The Carillon* (Washington):

HURRICANE

BY HENRY BELLAMANN

They say the sea broke through the island here
On full-moon tide a score of years ago,
And left no leaf or root, no stone to show
Where trees and houses drowned beneath the sheer
Green walls of fury from the deep. The clear
Sand ripples evenly and fills the slow
Marsh creeks with crescents of its silver flow—
The last signs of that black night disappear.

The blue sea-line lies thin as lace and straight
Along the beach where pipers start and stay;
A singing rumor sounds throughout the day,
Simple and low and gently intimate.
Up and across the sand, by shells beguiled,
The sea plays lightly as a happy child.

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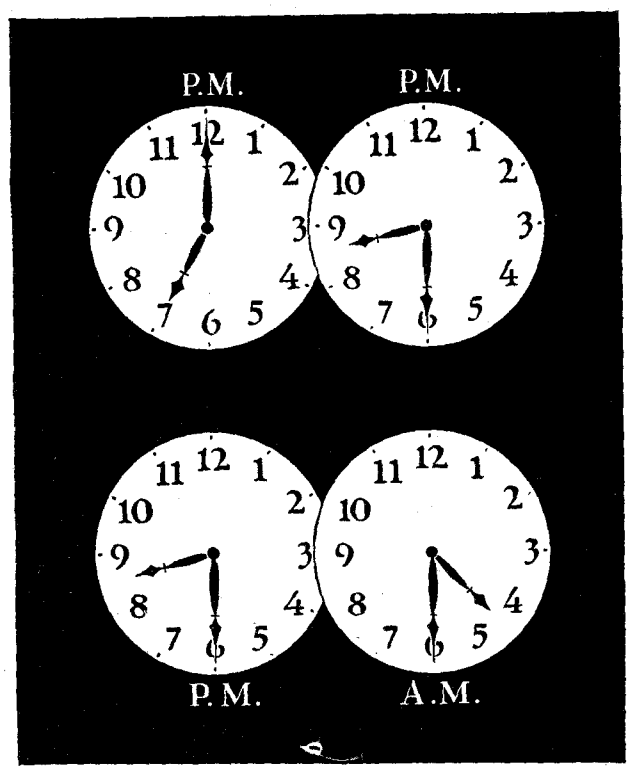
Bargain Hours

for Long Distance Telephoning



on station-to-station calls

7:00 P. M. TO 8:30 P. M. THESE CALLS COST ABOUT 15% LESS

8:30 P. M. TO 4:30 A. M. THESE CALLS COST ABOUT 40% LESS

THESE are times of extraordinary values—but seldom do you enjoy any values greater than those offered you every day in the year by Long Distance.

Rates for Long Distance calls are low. They have been reduced four times in recent years. During the evening and night hours, the rates for station-to-station calls—those on which you will talk with anyone who answers—are exceptionally low. Between 7:00 P.M. and 8:30 P.M. (evening period) the daytime station-to-station rates over 35 cents are reduced by 10 to 20%. Between 8:30 P.M. and 4:30 A.M. (night period) these rates are again reduced, becoming about 40% less than for daytime calls.

The bargain hours appeal particularly to those whose use of Long Distance is largely personal or social. Many women keep in close touch with out-of-town friends and relatives. Men, away on trips, telephone home each night. Mothers talk frequently with children away at school.

In addition to their regular use of Long Distance during the daytime, many business men take advantage of the bargain hours to transact important matters *by telephone* during the evening. Sales managers have their field men call in at convenient, specified times. Executives hold regular conversations with associates in other cities. Production chiefs get verbal reports from superintendents of distant factories.

You can talk across the state or across the country as clearly as you can across the street. Telephoning between cities is *quick . . . easy . . . inexpensive.*

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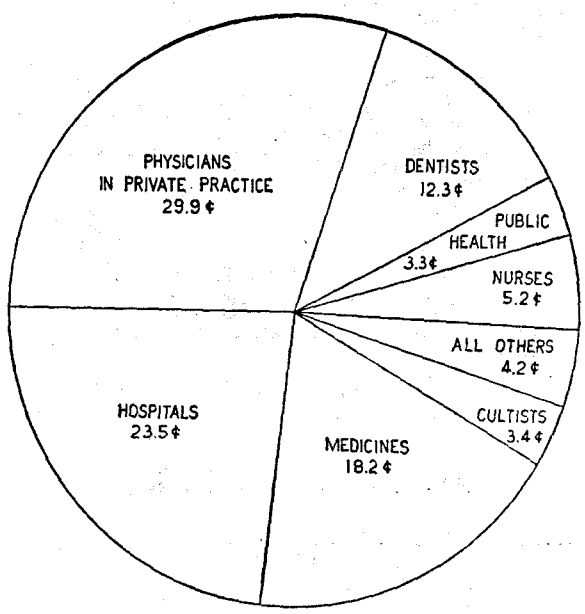
How to Make the Doctor's Dollar Worth More

SUPPOSE YOU FALL ILL. If you're rich, it's no problem whatever. The best doctors, nurses, hospitals are at your beck and call.

If you're very poor, it's hardly more difficult. The same agencies will care for you without charge.

But if you're just another wage-earning, tax-paying citizen (that same little fellow who appears in the cartoons with derby, stringy tie, baggy suit, and a dispirited mustache), you're up against a problem—and a big one.

You do not get enough medical attention, curative and preventive, even now. Few people do, according to "Medical Care for the American People," and final report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, just published by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, is chairman of the committee, which includes representatives of private medical practise, public-health agencies, institutions and special interests, economics and sociology, and the public.



Where Our Medical Dollar Goes

Based on data which show the distribution of the nation's total medical bill of $3,647,000,000 for 1929.

THE committee has worked some five years to learn how the United States's $3,647,000,000 now spent annually for medical care can be made to do better work. How the 123,000,000 inhabitants of the nation may have more and better service. How the 1,000,000 who give such care (doctors, dentists, nurses, and pharmacists) may receive more justly distributed remuneration. One of the principal recommendations made by the committee, looking toward this end, is that "medical service, both preventive and therapeutic, should be furnished largely by organized groups of physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, and other associated personnel. Such groups should be organized, preferably around a hospital, for rendering complete home, office, and hospital care. The form of organization should encourage the maintenance of high standards and the development or preservation of a personal relation between patient and physician."

A number of experiments along this line, both in the United States and Europe, are described and appraised.

The Committee made a nation-wide survey "of illnesses and costs of medical service among 9,000 white families" and "found that there was substantially the same incidence of illness per family or per individual in the various broad income groups." "Families with incomes under $1,200 or $2,000, however, receive far less medical service than those with incomes of $5,000, or of $10,000 and over."

Here enters the drama of suffering that figure who is ground to powder between the upper millstone, the rich man who can pay for anything, and the nether millstone, the poor man who is often cared for free. That is, the average citizen, perhaps a "white-collar worker." Our present system, says the committee, "frequently gives the individual of the middle economic level only a choice between becoming a recipient of charity or foregoing needed medical care. A satisfactory program should make it possible for a large proportion of the total population to pay in full whatever may be charged for needed medical service, on terms which are reasonable and which fully preserve self-respect."

ANALYZING these factors, and many more, for which we have no space, the committee states certain needs of both patients and doctors. Here are the chief of them in somewhat condensed form:

"A larger volume of medical service.

"[Extended] modern public-health services.

"A geographical distribution of practitioners and agencies which more closely approximates the medical requirements of the people.

"An opportunity for many practitioners to earn larger net incomes than they now receive. The incomes of general practitioners and of specialists should be more nearly equal.

"Effective control over the number and type of practitioners trained.

"Reduction of waste in many different directions."

To meet these needs the committee makes five recommendations. We have quoted that for organized group practise. Here, condensed, are the remaining four:

"The committee recommends the extension of all basic public-health services; that the costs of medical care be placed on a group-payment basis, through the use of insurance, taxation, or both these methods; that the study, evaluation, and coordination of medical service be considered important functions for every State and local community, that agencies be formed to exercise these functions, and that the coordination of rural with urban services receive special attention."

THE committee makes the following recommendations in the field of professional education:

"That the training of physicians give increasing emphasis to the teaching of health and the prevention of disease; that more effective efforts be made to provide trained health officers; that the social aspects of medical practise be given greater attention; that specialties be restricted to those specially qualified; and that post-graduate educational opportunities be increased.

"That dental students be given a broader educational background.

"That pharmaceutical education place more stress on the pharmacist's responsibilities and opportunities for public service.

"That nursing education be thoroughly remolded to provide well-educated and well-qualified registered nurses.

"That less thoroughly trained but competent nursing aides and attendants be provided.

"That adequate training for nurse-midwives be provided.

"That opportunities be offered for the systematic training of hospital and clinic administrators."

A minority group, all of the medical profession, dissatisfied with these recommendations, has submitted seven counter-proposals, of which the following seem the most important.

They oppose government competition in medical practise, restricting the Government to care of the indigent, promotion of public health, medical departments in the services, and care of veterans suffering from bona fide service-connected diseases and disabilities. They urge that the general practitioner be restored to "the central place in medical practise." And they oppose the

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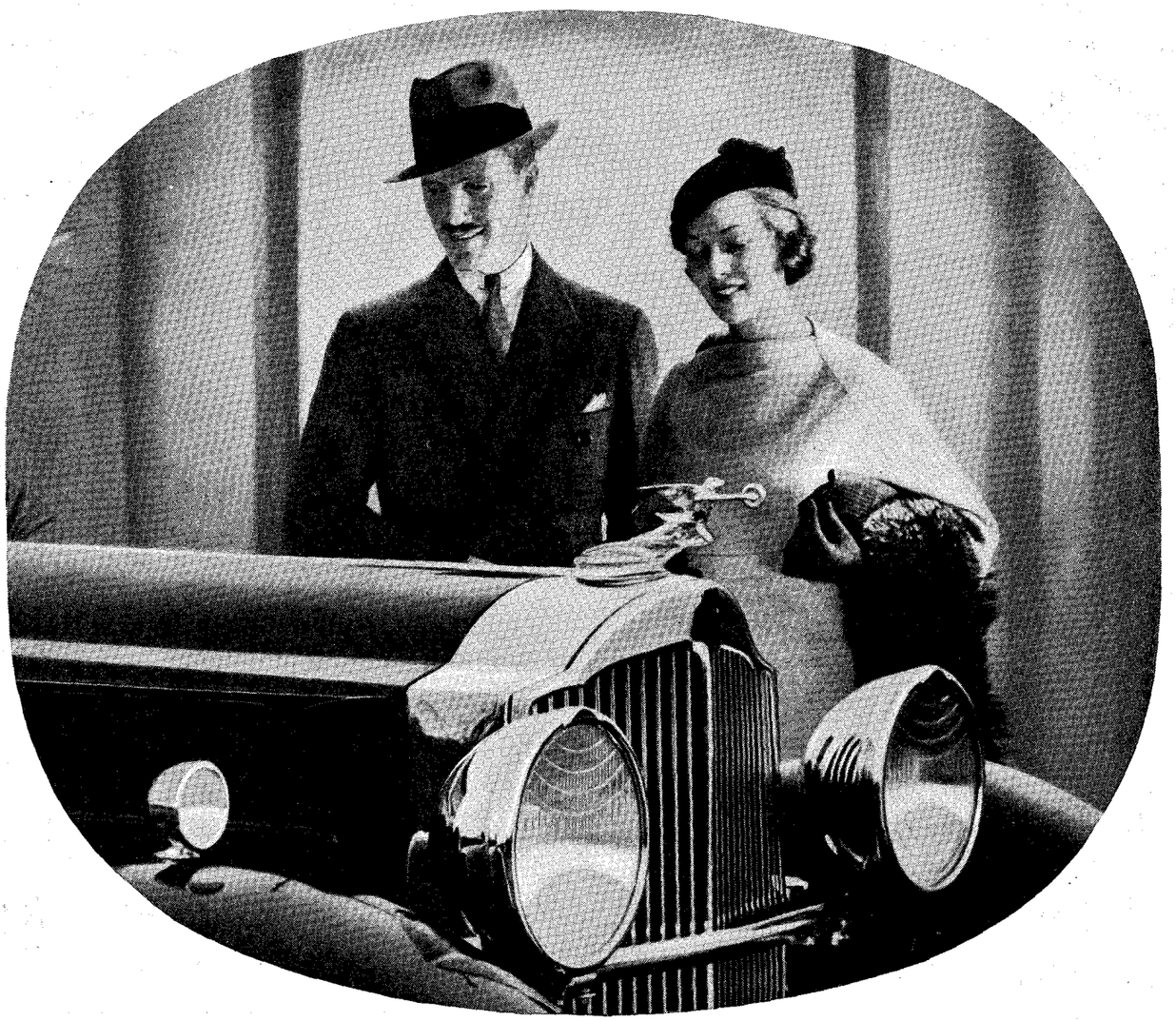

It may never again be so easy to become "the man who owns one"

IF YOU are like a great many other people, there are certain things you'd like to buy before "things go up."

Also you may have begun to wonder how long it will be safe to wait. For the whole trend of the news these days indicates that people are beginning to buy.

Take the automobile. Not only are new cars priced today to give you more for your money than ever before. But—equally important—when the buying tide turns, used-car allowances will be materially reduced. It will take a much greater financial outlay to buy a car than it does today.

Look at conditions already at work. Cars are being worn out twice as fast as they are being produced. A million motorists must buy new cars soon. When they start buying, today's opportunity will be gone.

Perhaps the car you've always wanted is a Packard. If so, a better time to buy it will probably never come. Today's Packards are the finest of a long line of Packard cars—and the greatest values.

They have the lowest upkeep cost in Packard's history. They have Packard long life. They have the traditional ageless Packard lines.

Find out more about this finest opportunity you may ever have to become "the man who owns one." Drive your present car to a Packard dealer. Learn how much you can get for it on a new Packard. Then ask the dealer to show you how easy it is to pay the balance.

Packard cars range in price from $1895 to $4895 at the factory.

· Packard ·

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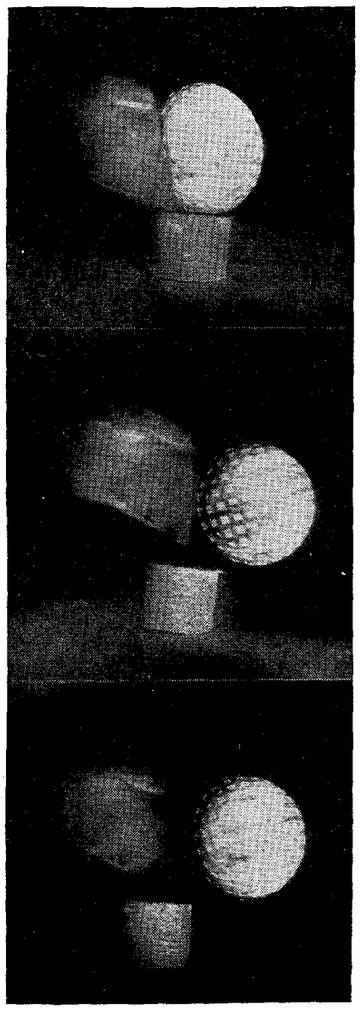
corporate practise of medicine financed through intermediary agencies.

Several more members and groups of members signed still other minority reports.

THE organization of community medical centers is the prospect which seems to interest the committee most. It visions a future in which such services may possibly be organized all over the country, in the metropolis, the smaller city, the rural district. Describing such a project as it might be organized in a city of 15,000 population or more, the report tells us:



A "Super-Snapshot"

Golf-ball flattened, expanded, and distorted again as the club traverses less than half an inch.

"This center would include a well-equipped general hospital, an out-patient department, and a pharmacy. It would provide offices for physicians, dentists, technicians, and subsidiary personnel, and headquarters for nurses. All facilities necessary for the practise of modern scientific medicine would be available, such as X-ray, laboratory and physiotherapy equipment, and a well-stocked library. In large communities there would doubtless be several medical centers.

"The number of persons served by each center might vary widely, and each might have branches at various convenient places. In communities with only one center, the headquarters of the voluntary health agencies, of the medical, dental, and nursing societies, and perhaps of the public-health department might be located here.

"Complete medical service, except, perhaps, the care of tuberculous, mental, and other cases of an institutional type, would be offered by the center. Its physicians would see patients in their homes, at the offices of the center, and in the hospital. Home nursing would be available on a visit, a part-time, or a full-time basis, according to the patients' needs. Attendant nursing, including housekeeper service would be provided.

"Nursing in the hospital would be sufficient to care for all hospital patients. Medical social service would be available when needed.

"Adequate institutional provision would be made, perhaps in near-by suburban or rural territory, for the care of convalescent and chronic patients. If chronic patients were sent to other institutions, specific arrangements would be made to maintain contact with the practitioners providing care.

"Drugs, dressings, splints, orthopedic appliances, crutches, and eye-glasses would be supplied and an ambulance service maintained.

"Preventive medicine would receive special emphasis. Full use would be made of periodic medical examinations, during which special efforts would be made to discover tuberculosis, venereal disease, cancer, or diabetes. In fact, every effort would be made to discover disease of all types in its early stages and to limit its development.

"Smallpox vaccinations and diphtheria or typhoid immunizations would be provided In so far as possible, physical defects would be remedied. Mental hygiene would be considered essential, and each family practitioner would be prepared to deal promptly with minor mental disturbances and to refer more serious cases to specialists."

Super-Snapshots

FOUR THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS a second, with exposures ranging from 1/100,000 to 1/500,000 of a second have been made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by means of a unique electrical circuit which produces light of great intensity.

The instantaneous flash of this light is many times more brilliant than sunlight.

This new circuit, which employs either mercury-arc tubes or spark-gaps, was developed by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton and Kenneth J. Germeshausen, in research on methods of high-speed photography.

It may be used for both still and motion-pictures, but for the latter special cameras are necessary. Says John I. Rowlands in a press release from the Institute's News Service (Cambridge, Mass.):

"The light produced by the new circuit occurs in pulses or flashes, and the intensity of each flash is equal to the concentrated light of approximately 40,000 ordinary 50-watt bulbs, such as are used in household lighting. The scientific importance of the method lies in the fact that the frequency of the flashes or the moment of starting may be accurately controlled. In making motion-pictures the pulse of light is synchronized with the speed of the film, which moves past the lens aperture at velocities up to 200 miles an hour.

"As a tool for research, this device opens new prospects for study. It is compact and portable, and is expected to be of great value in the photography of types of motion which occur only once. To the scientist it offers unusual opportunities for the study of motion in liquids and gases. Laboratory studies of the wing motions of birds and insects are also expected to be possible by this method.

"The device has already been used to make striking photographs in which familiar things are shown in astonishing new forms. The splash of a drop of milk on a hard surface is revealed in the shape of a miniature crown tipped with infinitesimal pearl-like drops. The question, 'How quick is quick as a wink?' was answered by photographs of the human eye which show that a wink occurs in approximately one-fortieth of a second. The photographic image recorded at the instant of impact between a golf club and ball shows clearly the momentary flattening of the latter at the point of contact."

THE secret of the device is then explained in a way that everybody can understand:

"The chief feature of the electrical circuit which makes this type of photography possible consists of mercury arc tubes or spark-gaps which are made to produce intense, extremely short flashes of a bluish-white light. Electrical energy from an ordinary house-lighting circuit is 'stept up' in voltage and stored in condensers. The light is produced when the electrical energy is quickly changed to heat and light by discharging the condensers into the mercury tubes or spark-gap. The operation is quite similar to a bolt of lightning. In nature, clouds play the part that the condensers have in this device by storing up electrical energy. The air acts in the same way as the mercury tube by suddenly discharging the energy with resulting heat and light. However, there is one fundamental difference. Lightning can not be controlled, while the mercury-arc tube can be accurately and easily governed by means of a novel circuit utilizing a thyratron tube.

"When this device is used, for example, in making motion-pictures, a commutator on the sprocket which drives the film through the camera comes in contact with a small brush, which in effect is a switch. One of the striking features of the circuit is that a current of a few thousandths of an ampere in the brush is sufficient to operate the thyratron tube, which in turn causes a current of several thousand amperes to flow instantaneously through the mercury tube, thus producing the flash.

"The device is a further development of Professor Edgerton's research which two years ago led to his design of a new type of stroboscope. By the use of extremely brief flashes of intense actinic light, this 'whirling watcher' made possible stop-motion photography of machinery moving at high speeds."

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A Fruit That Digests Meat

THIS PROPERTY HAS LONG BEEN known to reside in the tropical papaw, a fruit of a different genus from the wild papaw of the southwestern United States. "You sick stommick, you eat papaya," was the way it was put by a Mexican who had evidently tried it.

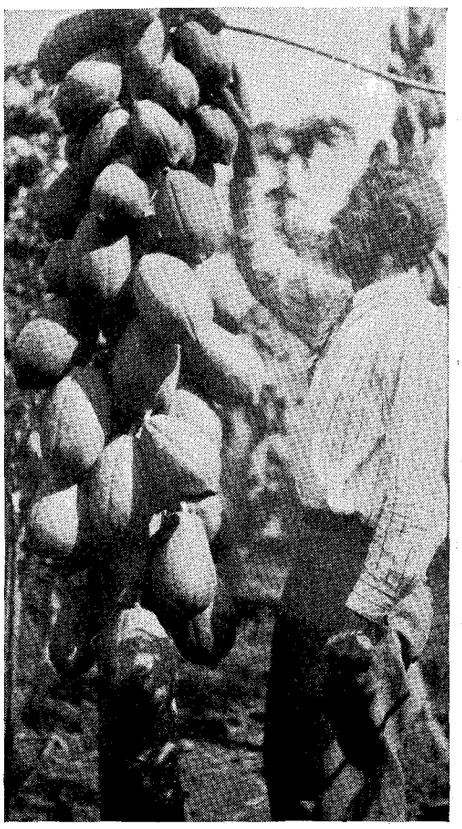
By prolonged breeding, the flavor of this fruit has now been greatly improved, and its ability to bear transportation increased.

In an article entitled "Story of a Valley Pioneer," contributed to *The Valley Farmer and South Texas Grower* (Mercedes, Tex.) by John Ashton, we are told of the successful efforts of H. G. Stillwell of Brownsville, to produce marketable varieties of the fruit. Writes Mr. Ashton:

"Not devoid of interest is the story which describes the rise to fame of the papaya in these parts. The Mexicans, of course, had known the plant from remote times, and were cognizant of the medicinal properties of its fruit. 'The first papaya plant I ever saw,' says Mr. Stillwell, 'was growing behind old man Maltby's place, a kind of a racket store.'

"Whether Mr. Stillwell had a subconscious idea that the plant would benefit him in some way, he can not say for certain, but he became greatly interested. While he was making inquiries, a Mexican approached him and volunteered advice: 'You sick stommick, you eat papaya!' Mr. Stillwell had been suffering for some time with dyspepsia. So he asked Mr. Maltby for some of the fruit, and was told he could have all he wanted for nothing. He found it did him good from the very beginning, and in a short time, he says, he was completely cured.

"He saved some of the seed, and his efforts toward improvement by selection have at last culminated in Red Rock Papaya, possessing a delicious flavor as well as the medicinal properties which have made the papaya popular on northern markets within recent years. 'I call it the Red Rock because it is red inside and hard as a rock,' says Mr. Stillwell."



Has Vitamins A, B, C, and D

The papaya and the man who has developed it by cultivation and selection, Mr. H. G. Stillwell.

FRUIT of this variety, we are told, have been shipped successfully to New York, and some that were shipped to Washington were perfectly fresh one week after arrival. The writer goes on:

"The mutation or sport which finally led to the evolution of the Red Rock dates from about fifteen years ago. The fruit was perfected in its present form about one year ago. It weighs about two pounds, and a plant will bear 125 fruit during the season. Six hundred plants to the acre is a normal planting.

"The future will tell whether these improved varieties will result in the propagation of this plant on a large commercial scale. Some people believe that with the advent of the air express from Brownsville the fruit can be landed perfectly fresh at any market in the country, and this can be done, it is said, on a profitable basis to all concerned.

"As to the medicinal value of the fruit and its possibilities, Dr. John H. Kellogg is quoted as follows: 'Within ten years the papaya will take its place in all the great markets of the world.

"'The fruit contains half as much of Vitamin A as butter, and also contains Vitamins B, C, and D, all of which are most essential to good nutrition.

"'I believe the papaya may render special service to young children suffering from deficiency in vitamins.'

"In the Hawaiian Islands papayas are eaten just as commonly as melons in this country. It has been abundantly proved that there is an active principle present in the ripe fruit which generally promotes digestion, hence its usefulness to those suffering from digestive troubles."

The "Four-Legged Fish"

IT NOW APPEARS THAT THE "FOUR-LEGGED fish," which has been having such a burst of publicity lately, has been known to geologists for many years.

Geologists, because it was the fossil remains that were discovered in Greenland by Dr. Koch and his Danish expedition, not living and swimming fish.

And they were not fish, either, we are told in a report of Science Service (Washington):

"They were not really fish, but true amphibians, possessing, however, a number of fishlike characteristics. Their Greek name means 'roof-headed,' and refers to the complete covering of bony plates with which their heads were protected. They were among the earliest forerunners of the frog-toad-salamander family.

"There are, however, genuine fish that are also genuinely 'four-legged'—that is, their fore-and-aft paired fins are modified in such a way that they can crawl as well as swim with them. Such fish are found as fossils among the earliest vertebrate-bearing rock strata, and two or three species of them still survive in the muddy rivers of the semiarid parts of Africa and Australia. These are the Dipnoi, or lung-fishes. The African lung-fish can get oxygen only by means of its 'lung,' or modified swim-bladder; if it is forcibly kept completely under water for many hours, so that it can not come to the surface to gulp air, it suffocates—literally drowns. These lung-fish form mud-crusted cocoons during the dry season, and 'estivate' just as bears or woodchucks hibernate.

"There are numerous fish that are able to come ashore, and do habitually climb out of the water in search of food. They are found mostly in the tropics, and many tall tales are told about them. These fish, however, are not 'four-legged'; only their forward paired fins are of use in locomotion. They are, moreover, not air breathers, but carry enough water behind their gill-covers to keep their gills moist until they are ready to return to the water."

A Truthful Mirror

IT shows you what you really look like—this new device of Prof. Leopold Heine, of the University of Kiel.

The ordinary mirror shows a reversed image instead of a correct one; the right side of the reflected face corresponding to the left side of the real one, and vice versa. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Every one knows how difficult it is to interpret these reversed mirror images correctly.

"Common acts like combing one's hair or tying a necktie people gradually learn to follow correctly in the reversed image, but anything unusual, such as using a mirror while cleaning a spot from one's clothes or using a pair of scissors on a stray bit of hair or a loose thread, is enough to prove that the familiar mirror images do not represent how we actually look.

"This probably is one reason, also, why so many people think that their photographs do not resemble them, the average person never having seen his real countenance, but only a reversed image of it. The new mirror consists of two half-mirrors hinged together at their edges and set at right-angles to each other, like the leaf mirrors sometimes used by tailors and dressmakers. Each half of the user's face is reflected from one of the hinged halves of the mirror to the other one before reflection back to the user. The result is an image which seems to be reversed but which really represents exactly how the mirror's user looks to some one else."

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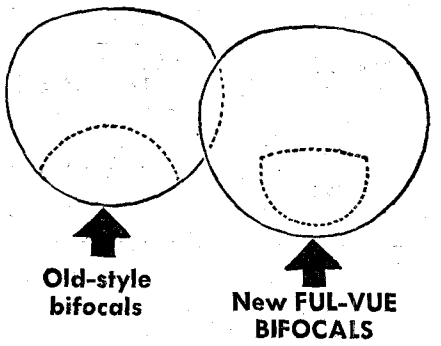

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

It's Ticklish Work Toting Treasure Around

'TWAS a little canvas sack lying in a Brooklyn gutter.

He was a jobless painter looking for work, and he almost stubbed his toe against the little white sack.

At first sight it looked like a laundry-container. He stooped to examine it. Being out of work makes a fellow curious.

Something prompted him not to open it there. He toted it along to a gas station belonging to two friends of his, Henry and Edward Waldman.

THERE the painter, Alexander Lubowsky, "put the bag down," relates Mary Day Winn in the New York *Herald Tribune* Magazine, "and he and Henry took a look at it. When they read the words painted on it they wondered if they were still alive or had died and gone to heaven. The label stated in a matter-of-fact manner that the bag contained $52,000, and that it was on its way from the Bay Ridge branch of the Bowery and East River National Bank to the Federal Reserve Bank of Manhattan. When the two men had cut the cord and opened the bag with trembling fingers they found it full of neatly bound packages of currency—$5, $10 and $20 bills."

Miss Winn continues:

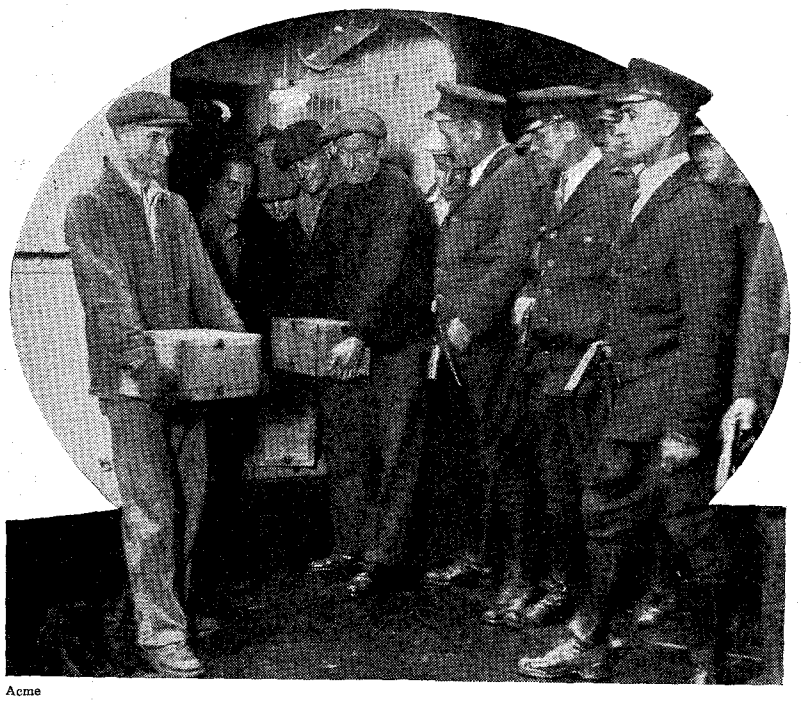
In most fiction Henry and Alexander would have agreed to divide the loot and say nothing about it; or one would have killed the other for his share. In real life they did nothing of the kind. They immediately called the Bowery and East River Bank and notified it of their find.

How did $52,000 come to be lying in a Brooklyn gutter when it should have been tightly enclosed in an armored car?

That question has never been satisfactorily answered. The driver and guards of the car, questioned by detectives, perspired freely, but declared their complete mystification.

No suggestion could be advanced, except that the rear doors must somehow have opened accidentally and the bag been jounced out when the car was going over the rough roadway. That incident still remains a "mysterious disappearance."

One of the best ways of holding on to the gold you have is to let as few persons as possible know that you have it.



Acme

Much Ado About $15,000,000 Arriving in New York by Sea

That is why, when the largest single transfer of precious metals ever made was being carried on in New York City last August, the government employees in charge kept the fact as secret as possible.

For several weeks a stream of gold and silver—$1,070,000,000 in all—flowed through the crowded streets of New York City on its way from the old Assay Office at 32 Wall Street to the Assay Office at South Street and Old Slip. Armored trucks that were wheeled arsenals carried the yellow metal to its new treasure cave, a great vault built on bedrock below sea-level. Yet this movement had been going on for some time before the public found out about it.

GUARDIANS of gold have to be both suspicious and shrewd to hold their own in the endless war with the underworld, we are reminded. "Ability to outguess the other fellow is one of the chief assets in the successful protection of treasure, either in storage or in transit." Getting back to the story:

While the transfer of the Assay Office's gold was going on, Durant Rose, vice-president of the Armored Service Company, who was personally in charge of the job, was as secretive as a man who has found a pirate's map. But after the gold and silver had been safely stowed away far down in the earth, he revealed some of the

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details of how it and other valuables are transported.

Mr. Rose's office, high up in a building at 57 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, is surrounded by rooms full of clerks, bookkeepers, and adding machines.

It looks like the headquarters of any other business enterprise. But it is not.

Seven of the men one sees circulating in and out are armed, and all are alert. An important part of the corporation's work is the making up, in these offices, of company pay-rolls, thereby saving firms the trouble and expense of employing their own guards for this ticklish business. Tho pay-roll days are staggered, making it unnecessary to keep any large amount of cash on hand at any one time, the company never takes any chances. Hence the constant preparedness for a surprize attack.

Mr. Rose is a tall, slender man, of pleasant face and personality. The responsibility for protecting a billion dollars' worth of gold has not weighed down his shoulders nor banished the twinkle from his eye.

When the writer asked him, "What are you most afraid of?" he smiled. "You probably expect me to answer 'bandits,' but I'm not going to. Very few men have had the hardihood to make an outright attack on an armored car. I think one of the things that all of the delivery companies fear the most, in addition to unavoidable accidents, is what is classed as 'mysterious disappearance,'

"Armored-truck corporations lock treasure in bullet-proof cars, with windshields of bullet-proof glass. They keep guards at the gun-slits, with revolvers and submachine-guns. They equip each auto, in addition, with a sawed-off shotgun and a rifle. When a custodian gets out to deliver his sack of money, armed guards cover him from the front and rear as he crosses the street.

"Yet, in spite of all these precautions, money—sometimes a whole bag of it—has been known to disappear during its journey as completely as if it were a message written in invisible ink. First it is there; then it is not; and nobody can tell when it ceased to be."

"For instance?"

MR. ROSE "searched his memory for a moment. Then his face lit up. 'Here's the case,' he said, 'of a mysterious disappearance.'" We read on:

"We were making regular collections from several units in a chain system, stopping every day at each branch to pick up a bag of cash and take it to the bank. The bags in which we carry money are the same as those used by the Federal Reserve. They are of heavy canvas." He took one out of a desk drawer and demonstrated it. "Around the top we wrap a strong cord twice—like this. Both ends of the cord go through a lead seal. The cords are drawn tight—so tight that nothing can possibly leak out of the bag—and then the lead seal is flattened. There is now no possible way to open the bag except by breaking the seal or cutting the bag or the string.

"When we receive one of these bags to deliver, we also receive a statement that it contains a certain amount of money. Our job is to deliver the bag, intact and unopened, to its destination. If we do that, and it doesn't, when examined, have as much money as the sender declared was in it, the responsibility lies with the sender. But if, on reaching its destination, the bag proves to have been opened or damaged

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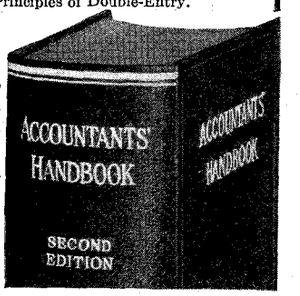

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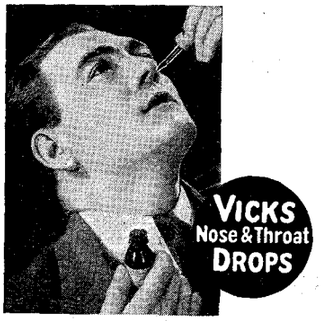

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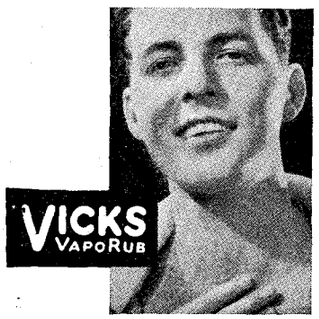

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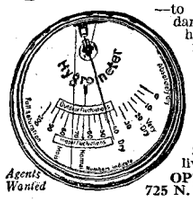

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or the seal tampered with, it is our responsibility if the count is short; our insurance company must make good.

"One day, when a canvas bag from one of these chain-stores reached the bank, there was a small slit in the bottom of it, and about $100 was missing.

"Nobody had the faintest idea how the slit got there. The three men who had been on the truck were men in whom we had the utmost confidence, but we did everything we could to check on them. While we were still investigating, the same thing happened again. A bag from the same chain-store reached the bank with a slit and about $150 missing. This time there had been three entirely different men on the truck, for we make it a point to shift routes and crews continually.

"Again we could discover nothing. We gave that car still another crew and put on, in addition, a special inspector, who sat, during the entire trip, with his eyes glued to the bag from that particular store, never removing his gaze once. Will you believe me when I tell you that when the bag was taken out of the car, to be carried into the bank, it was found to be slit, and, of course, some money was missing! That was certainly a 'mysterious disappearance.'"

I was on the edge of my chair. "Did you ever solve it?" I asked breathlessly. Mr. Rose smiled at my eagerness. "Yes, we did. I went into the silences and tried to think out what possible explanation would fit all circumstances. Finally, I thought up what I felt sure was the correct solution, because it was the only possible solution. It turned out to be right."

"What was it?"

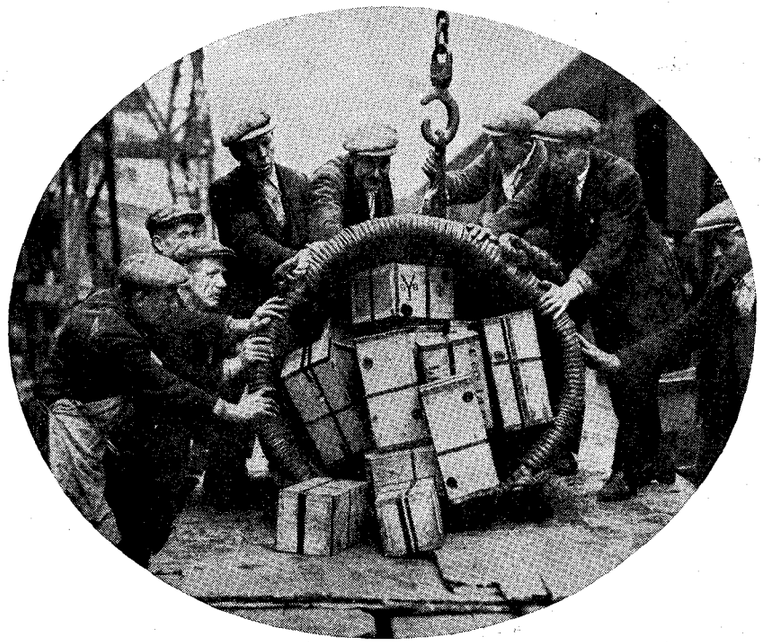
"Really very simple. The thief was the cashier who filled the bag and gave us the statement of the amount in cash. Every little while he would short-change a sack—put in $100 or so less than he was supposed to. Before he did this he would make a cut on the inside of the bag with a razor-blade—not deep enough to go through but deep enough to weaken the fabric so that it was practically sure to break, during the trip, from the weight of the silver and the jostling of the car. No money had ever really fallen out of these slits, but the fact that they were there and money might have fallen out had diverted attention from the cashier and made us responsible. When the case was put up to the store, the man was fired and the thefts stopt."

One of the things which, obviously, his company takes particular pains to be sure of, said Mr. Rose, is the honesty of its employees. The firm never employs a man unless he has been recommended by some one they know, and—

Even then he has to stand the test of a rigid investigation and serve a long probationary period in less responsible positions than that of custodian. He is fingerprinted and bonded, and his private life is scrutinized as minutely as that of a rival political candidate. When one of the corporation's eighty armored trucks goes out on its daily rounds, no member of the crew knows who else will ride with him that day until they actually start, nor does he know in advance what route the car will follow.

The men are, to the best knowledge of the company, entirely honest, but character may sometimes undergo, in the face of temptation, strange and sudden changes, and this fact has to be recognized and prepared for. Not long ago Chicago papers carried an account of an armored car custodian who had managed to elope, actually in the car itself, with a bag containing $63,000 in cash. Such incidents, however, are rare; an elaborate system of checks, signatures, and counter checks prevents them.

All these precautions and more were taken in moving Uncle Sam's treasure last August. Ever since the bomb explosion in Wall Street in 1920, while the building which it has just vacated was under construction, the nerves of the Assay Office have been distinctly jittery. No visitors whatever are allowed within its portals, no customers behind its desks. You may look as harmless as a sucking lamb, but the Assay Office will not trust you. That was why a certain incident which took place during the recent moving of bullion caused such a scare that, a few moments after it occurred, the Wall Street tickers carried an explanation to reassure alarmed



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In England They Dump Out the Gold Without Much Ceremony

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bankers and brokers. A tire on one of the large red armored cars which was carrying four and a half tons of gold burst at the exact moment when the car reached the scene of the 1920 disaster. Wall Street thought that another bomb had exploded.

"The distance," said Mr. Rose, "which this huge bulk of gold and silver had to be transported was just eight blocks. Yet the job cost $19,438. The gold was packed in large boxes, each holding one and a half tons. The value of each box varied from about $900,000 to $1,100,000, depending on the fineness of the metal.

"From the platform of a blind alley, between the old Assay Office and the Sub-Treasury, our trucks were loaded with gold at the rate of almost $1,000,000 a minute."

Such elaborate precautions were in this case, we are assured, certainly justified by the value of the cargo; but almost the same impressive performance is often gone through when the shiny red sides of the armored trucks do not conceal enough negotiable cash to treat the crew to ice-cream sodas.

"I remember one of our cars making a trip," laughed Mr. Rose, "with only ten cents in actual money in it. Sometimes the deposit that a firm is sending to the bank is all in checks. If these checks were stolen, not a cent could be realized on them by the thief, but their theft would cause considerable delay, trouble, and expense. You'll laugh when I tell you that a well-known theater pays us to take its deposits to the bank every morning and then, a little later, when the bank has had time to verify the deposit slip, the theater company pays us to go back to the bank and fetch its bank-book."

A Rescue in Cloudland

A radio rescue in mid-air which parallels the thrilling stories of radio rescues at sea was told in recent press dispatches from San Diego, California, describing the plight of two Navy flyers who were "stranded" for hours high above the earth by fog and darkness.

The two were part of a group of planes from the North Island Naval Air Station which were participating in Naval Day maneuvers, when fog suddenly swept in. The others managed to land, tho four crashed in doing so.

The last two planes continued groping blindly through the fog, hoping to glimpse a landmark, until Naval officials figured their gas would keep them up only twenty minutes longer.

At the request of the Navy, the United Air Lines instructed its plane dispatcher to get in touch with Transport Pilot Charles F. Sullivan, who was flying in the vicinity. Talking to Pilot Sullivan over his Western Electric radio-telephone, the dispatcher directed him toward the missing planes and told him to guide them to safety before landing his passengers.

Sullivan located the planes and, blinking his landing lights, spelled out to the Navy flyers the words, "Follow me." He then guided them to the abandoned Camp Kearny airport, which was ringed by hundreds of automobiles with headlights blazing.

The Navy planes landed safely and the transport ship continued on its way.—

Rescues in the sky are still rare enough to make this incident worth recording.

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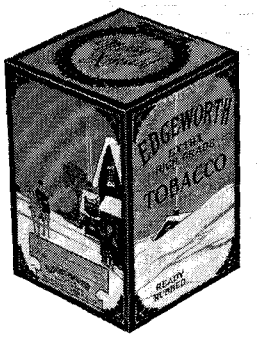

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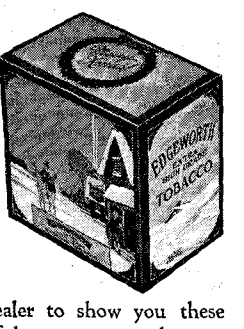

THIS half-pound tin of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed makes an attractive, inexpensive present in its bright gift carton. Also sold in half-pound vacuum packed tins. Edgeworth Plug Slice also in half-pounds. All in attractive Christmas cartons.

Ask your nearest dealer to show you these Christmas packages. If he cannot supply you, send us your order for the packages you want, with remittance, the names and addresses of those you wish to remember, and your card of greeting for each friend. *We prepay all delivery charges.* Please be careful to specify Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed or Edgeworth Plug Slice. Address Larus & Bro. Company, 102 South 22d Street, Richmond, Va. Thank you—and a Merry Christmas.

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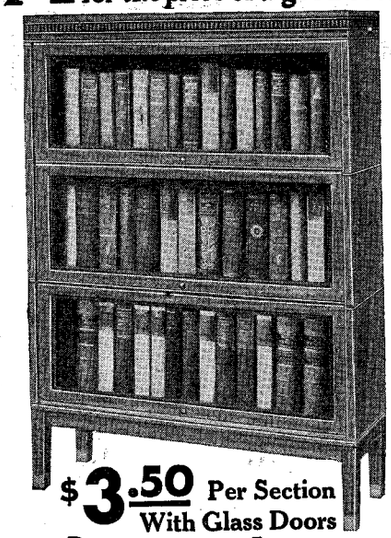

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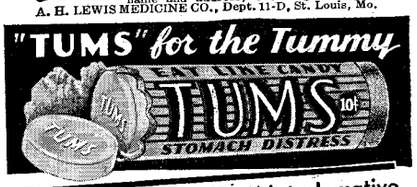

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They Died With Their Boots On

"'HEY, you fellahs can't wear guns in this town!'

"The speaker, a short, thick-set man in his shirt-sleeves, bore two guns at his hips and a star pinned to his gaping vest.

"He addrest three cowboys, Jess Bolan, Archie Oregon, and Jack Beard, who had just landed in Rapid City after a long, dusty ride, one sweltering day in '86. They had put their horses in a livery-stable and were striding up the boardwalk toward a frontier hotel.

"'All right, Cap,' grinned the lean, good-natured Bolan. 'Soon's we make the hotel, we'll shed 'em.'

"Jess meant what he said, nor had his companions any other thought than to lay their firearms aside at their room. I knew all three—just every-day cowpunchers without a vicious act in their records.

"But fate stacked the cards."

Thus Frank Murphy, old-time cowboy officer, plunges into an account of a killing in the stirring days of the West, when men were quick on the trigger and cemeteries became Boot Hills—"where the boots went with the man."

"The city marshal was an ex-buffalo-hunter," Murphy says, telling his story to Robert Speed, a writer for the Los Angeles *Times Sunday Magazine*, and it is plain that for ex-buffalo-hunters he has no love. Furthermore, this marshal "was new to his job, and covetous of what some frontier officers deemed a prime requisite of their calling—a reputation as a gunman." And this is what happened:

A few minutes later the three range-riders stood at a bar washing the alkali dust from their throats when the city marshal entered, cast one glance at the guns still in their belts, whipt out his own weapon and shot Bolan down in his tracks. The next instant a ready .45 in the hand of one of Bolan's friends roared and the marshal of Rapid City dropt, dead. Bolan, tho severely wounded, recovered. The marshal's slayer was tried and acquitted.

"Just another shooting scrape between cowboys and an officer," the casual reader would say. But it was more: it was a fracas between cowboys and an ex-buffalo-hunter administering law. Therein lies a vast difference.

That occasion and one other are the only instances to come within my observation where a cowboy killed a peace officer. I could tell of many where riders of range and trail fell before the guns of officers, for I have seen as many cowboys killed by minions of the law, I believe, as any man living.

The other resulted in the death of Ed Masterson, brother of the renowned Bat. My story of that event will not tally with printed versions; but I shall tell only what I saw on the ninth of April, 1878.

Wyatt Earp, marshal of Dodge City, Ed Masterson, sheriff of Ford County, both ex-buffalo-hunters, and another officer whose name I did not know, stood at the bar of the Lady Gay dance-hall. Bat lounged on the walk outside. Two over-convivial cowboys, Jack Wagner and Alf Walker, entered and began dancing. Masterson halted them.

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"Take those guns off!" he ordered sharply.

"Who the blankety-blank says so!" Wagner shot back.

Ed Masterson's gun blazed his answer; Wagner dropt mortally wounded. Walker's gun leapt out and he shot Masterson down, the sheriff dying in the Long Branch saloon a few minutes later.

Walker did not escape. Bat Masterson's gun barked from the doorway and Walker stopt two bullets. Four shots, two men dead, a third wounded twice. (Think of that when next you read of police-gangster battles with a score of shots injuring nobody!)

Both those shooting frays were needless; three men died unnecessarily because of an officer's quickness on the trigger. Had Ed Masterson merely insisted that Wagner and Walker deliver their guns to him, as any cowboy-officer would have done, there need have been no shooting in the Lady Gay that fatal April 9. But that was not the way of any buffalo-hunter-officer I ever knew—and I knew many.

On numerous occasions, according to Murphy, "honest cowboys—not outlaws but hard-working cowpunchers—fell victims to remorseless guns." And he speaks as one who was a cowboy himself and "helped to 'hurrah' many a cow-town," and later was a deputy sheriff of Custer County, Montana, in its wildest days.

"Many killings by peace officers were inexcusable," and "the fact that ex-cowboy officers almost never found it necessary to kill points my contention." He explains:

Buffalo-hunting attracted hundreds of the hardest characters the Old West produced. As the herds melted before the inconceivably wasteful slaughter, these men turned to other vocations. Many became outlaws. Some, largely through reputations as gunmen, secured jobs as peace officers. Usually their administering of the law was a travesty rooted in the code, "Shoot first, arrest afterward"—a method that laid many a cowboy by the heels.

The arrival of trail-driving cowboys in Wichita, Abilene, Newton, Ellsworth, or Dodge City meant the end of a long ride stretching back into the depths of Texas, meant freedom after months of toil, hardship, nerve-testing peril.

Inevitably those untamed riders, loosed in towns festering with saloons, gambling-joints and brothels, seized their pleasures as they found them—raucous, raw, and red. Tangling with such law as prevailed was inevitable, and when that law was dispensed as he saw fit by the cowboy's arch foe, the buffalo-hunter, the encounter was quick to fruit in a fresh mound on Boot Hill, select graveyard where the boots went with the man. At rare intervals an officer wore those boots; far more often they decked the feet of a cowboy whose chief misdeed was a bibulous hilarity. At times roistering cowboys engaged in shooting up the town were picked from the saddle by bullets from rifles in the hands of officers who fired at long range, taking no chances.

It was little wonder, says Murphy, that cow-towns were "shot up," for—

Saloons, gambling-joints, and honkey-tonks of the northern towns had one main purpose in view—the taking of the visiting cattlemen's money as quickly as possible. The games were crooked; the cowboys, whose wages were but a dollar a day, were charged 50 cents a dance, and every dance was cut short. It needed but a day or two in town and the cowboys would be picked clean by these human vultures. Fed the most horrible whisky ever distilled, cheated at every turn, it is little to be wondered at that the Texans, none too even of temper at best, were now and then prone to be quarrelsome.

Most cowtowns early passed ordinances against wearing guns within the corporate limits. The cowboy's money gone, he was thrown into the street, whereupon he would rush to camp or hotel room, annex shooting-irons, and return smoldering with rage. Usually he had seen but one officer; always others were near. Knowing the symptoms, there would be a quiet gathering of peace officers as soon as one of these visitors was "bounced." It needed, then, but one suspicious move on his part, or none at all. Guns barked. The cowboy dropt, sometimes, without even knowing who shot him.

I saw this done a number of times.

I saw Levi Richardson killed by officers in the Long Branch in a most unjustified manner. Again Earp was present.

Richardson had had trouble with a gambler named Cock-eyed Frank. The two met in the Long Branch, and Richardson made for Frank, who started running around a huge stove that stood in the center of the room. I saw several officers standing at the bar. Frank passed on their side of the stove, high-tailing it for his life, Richardson at his heels. A couple of shots roared from the bar. Richardson, who had made no move toward the officers, dropt fatally wounded in the back. Cock-eyed Frank did not fire those shots as certain writers have chronicled.

The killing of "the Queen of the Honkey Tonks" is another story related by Murphy, and "the facts are decidedly at variance with printed versions." As he tells it:

Again Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson were star actors, this time a young cowboy named Jim Kennedy was the victim. I was camped on Crooked Creek, south of Dodge, with a cow outfit. Young Kennedy was camped close by with a herd belonging to his father, Capt. Mifflin Kennedy, owner of the Laurel Leaf brand and partner of Richard King of the great King ranch in Texas.

Jim Kennedy had ridden into Dodge, where, cowboy-like, he "liquored up," then, as he left town, served notice of his departure by emptying his six-shooter into the air. His aim was upset by the liquids he had imbibed, and one shot pierced the wall of a shack and killed Dora Hand, most famous of Dodge's early Cyprians.

Dora Hand is worthy of a special note. Queen of the local honkey-tonks, she was a strikingly beautiful woman. Every person in the riotous young cowtown knew her calling, knew her as a leading dance-hall figure "south of the dead-line," yet she was admitted north of that district, was the settlement's best-known Lady Bountiful, and famed far and wide for her generosity to the down and out.

Such was the woman Kennedy had unwittingly killed. He returned to camp quite unmindful of what he had done. Earp, Bat Masterson, Charlie Bassett, and Bill Tilghman rode to the Kennedy camp, called Jim forth and shot him down with a shotgun without a word of warning, then arrested him. Not until his captors enlightened him on the way to jail did he know that he had killed Dora Hand.

At his trial Kennedy was cleared.

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Focusing Radio Beams

RADIO SIGNALS CAN BE FOCUSED like a beam from a search-light.

Proper spacing and directing of antenna wires cause the waves of radiation to cancel each other in all but the desired direction.

This plan is thus described by E. J. Sterba, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, in a press bulletin issued by the Engineering Foundation (New York):

"A transoceanic antenna system appears to be a complicated network of wires on rugged towers extending more than a thousand feet. Realizing that the simple purpose is to send messages in a chosen direction, one may feel that the structure is far too complicated for ready explanation, yet the fundamentals are simple.

"Broadcasting antennas are constructed so as to radiate in all directions with equal intensity. For this purpose a single vertical wire or several closely spaced vertical wires may be employed.

"An example of a simple directive system is two antennas spaced one-quarter wave-length apart, and driven with the 'front' antenna current lagging 90 degrees behind that of the 'rear' antenna. The backward traveling radiations from the 'front' antenna will lag behind those of the 'rear' antenna, and the fields from the two antennas will cancel in this direction. In the opposite direction the fields both lag the same amount and are additive. There is one direction of practically zero transmission, and a rather wide angular range of maximum transmission."

A panel system developed by the Bell Laboratories for the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, transoceanic radio station is described by Mr. Sterba as an illustration of the directive principle applied to a large commercial station. He says:

"Each panel consists of two vertical conductors, divided into sections. Horizontal wires cross-connect the top of one section with the bottom of the section next above, so that the path may be described as 'up, over, up, back.' The lengths of the vertical and horizontal wires are so chosen that currents in the vertical wires are always flowing in the same direction, and that currents in each adjacent pair of cross-connections are out of phase. This insures that nearly all radiation shall take place from the vertical wires, and but little from the horizontal wires. Complete reinforcement of signal intensities takes place only in the horizontal direction at right-angles to the panel. In all other horizontal directions destructive cancelation occurs; complete cancelation takes place in all horizontal directions lying in the plane of the panel.

"A second similar panel, excited by stealing a little current, is placed one-quarter wave-length behind the first to act as a reflector, and thereby send the message in one direction only, with but one-eighth the power necessary in a simple antenna producing the same intensity in the desired direction.

"A number of the arrays at Lawrenceville require in a certain direction but one one-hundredth of the power consumed by a simple antenna to produce a given signal."

The Dream of Cellulose Clothing

BECAUSE A BEAUTIFUL RAYON GOWN and the transparent cellulose covering of a delicious bonbon both can come out of the same chemical vat is no justification for predicting that the population of the future will be surrounded like cigarets with transparent wraps, says Watson Davis in a Tri-weekly Feature of Science Service (Washington).

A favorite prediction of imaginative chemists is that clothes of the future will be made of some synthetic material that will not need to undergo the processes of spinning, weaving, and tailoring now necessary for cotton, wool, rayon, or other fibers.

Clothes would be squirted or molded in one piece. They could be made to order to fit the figure and give it the most pleasing appearance.

This might revolutionize the tailoring industry, and it might abolish the laundry. With synthetic clothes they probably would be so inexpensive that they could be used once and discarded like the wrapping of a candy bar. We read:

"This chemical dream is in the future, but the invasion of the wrapping market by a new form of cellulose is part of our rapidly moving industrial present.

"Cellulose, the substance that nature uses so widely as the backbone of vegetable structures, has been the great wrapper of merchandise since cotton cloth became cheap and paper was made from wood. Paper is still king of the wrappers. Transparent cellulose film, commercially known as cellophane, is queen, cousin to rayon.

"Cellophane is an evolution out of the industrial revolution that gave the world rayon, pyroxylin lacquer, and other cellulose products. It is cellulose treated by the viscose process. Spruce pulp or the short pieces of cotton that stick to cotton-seeds, called linters, are the raw materials used. Treatments with caustic soda and carbon bisulfid turn the cellulose into a solution that can be spread out in thousandth-of-an-inch films of brilliant, glass-like transparency.

"As rivals to cellophane there have come similar thin sheets, even more brilliantly transparent, made of cellulose acetate. This is the same stuff that forms the base of the safe photographic and motion-picture films, and it forms one kind of artificial silk, known as celanese. These competitors to cellophane are given various trade names such as kodapak, inceloid, and protectoid."

When the Sahara Was Fertile

THE FOSSILIZED SKELETON of a man who lived in the Sahara when it was a green prairie was described recently before the Institute of Human Paleontology in Paris by Marcellin Boule and Henri Vaillant.

Discovered as long ago as 1927, near the French post of Asselar in the Western Sudan, the skeleton has been completely freed of its stony embedding matrix only within the past few months. Says E. M. Fallaize in a Mail Report of Science Service (Washington):

"The skeleton was discovered by Messrs. Monod and Besnard, members of an expedition sent out by the Natural History Museum of Paris. It was found in alluvial deposits on a slope leading down from a cliff near Asselar. It had been in part exposed by the wash of water from the cliff in the preceding rainy season.

"The skeleton, especially the skull, including the face, is well preserved. The only serious loss is that the greater part of the legs between the upper part of the thigh-bones and the ankles had been broken off when the skeleton was first exposed. This was due to the fact that it rested on its back with its knees up in the air, as if the man had fallen thus.

"Associated with the skeleton were the fossilized remains of game animals long extinct in the district. The skeleton had not been water-borne nor had it been buried. Probably it lay on or near the exact spot where the man had died. In any event the human remains are clearly contemporary with those of the animals with which it was found.

"Both geological and paleontological evidence point to very considerable antiquity. He belongs to a time when the Sahara was well watered and fertile. The spot on which he was found was once part of either a lake or a tributary of a neighboring river, which long ago ran dry. No implements were found associated with the remains, tho implements of a much later date, yet still belonging to a time when the Sahara was humid, were found on the surface near by.

"Archeologists have long sought for a link which would explain the close relationship between the flint implements of North Africa and the Aurignacian industry of the old stone age in Europe. Explanation has also to be found for the close resemblance between the paleolithic cave art of Spain and the rock-paintings and drawings of the Bushmen in South Africa, both of which depict human beings and animals, hunting and fighting scenes in almost identical style.

"Professor Boule thinks Asselar man is the link which is required between early man in Europe and early man in South Africa. He may, he thinks, represent an ancestral stock in northwest Africa which split into two, one part going north to Europe and developing into Crô-Magnon man and the other branch going south and developing into the type which is ancestral to the Bushmen, and to the Hottentot and Bantu peoples."

Nature Notes.—Now comes the season when the cautious citizen avoids the great open spaces where men may be men, but are likely to be mistaken for deer.

Wonder what the ants do for social relaxation all winter when there are no picnics to attend?

A Vermont man tript over a fallen tree and broke his leg while chasing a skunk. Providence sometimes employs extreme methods to protect humans from the result of their folly.—*Boston Transcript.*

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What Has Race to Do With Golf?

WHEN Arnaud Massy, "a Frenchman with the soul of a Scot," vanquished Britain's best golfers back in 1907, huge was the astonishment.

"What!" we exclaimed incredulously, "Can Latins play golf?"

Yet the Spanish strain has yielded more brilliant golfers than has the French, while Gene Sarazen, Italian-American, emulates the success of Bobby Jones.

Meanwhile, Slavs, Teutons, and Irish are devoting themselves to golf, and we have a new parlor sport, that of picking teams based on racial origin.

George Trevor suggests that a round-robin tournament on racial lines might be a good gate attraction. In the New York *Sun* he works the thing out in detail and with comments, thus:

Latin Team—Gene Sarazen, Al Espinosa, Joe Turnesa, Olin Dutra, Morte Dutra, Henry Ciuci, Tony Manero, Victor Ghezzi.

Scottish Team—Macdonald Smith, Tommy Armour, Bob Cruickshank, Will Macfarlane, Jock Hutchison, Jack Forrester, Clarence Hackney, Bob Macdonald.

Teutonic Team—Walter Hagen, Leo Diegel, Bill Mehlhorn, George Von Elm, Willie Klein, Len Schmutte, Eddie Loos, Charley Hilgendorf.

Irish Team—Johnny Farrell, Wilfred Cox, Tom Creavy, Mike Brady, Pete O'Hara, Pat Doyle, Marty O'Loughlin, Tom Kerrigan.

English Team—Harry Cooper, Phil Perkins, Jim Barnes, Cyril Walker, Willie Hunter, Charles Lacey, Charlie Guest, Charles Mayo.

Slavic Team—Billy Burke, Johnny Golden, Walter Kozak, Gus Novak, Larry Nabholtz, Clarence Yockey, Ralph Gudahl, Pat Petranck.

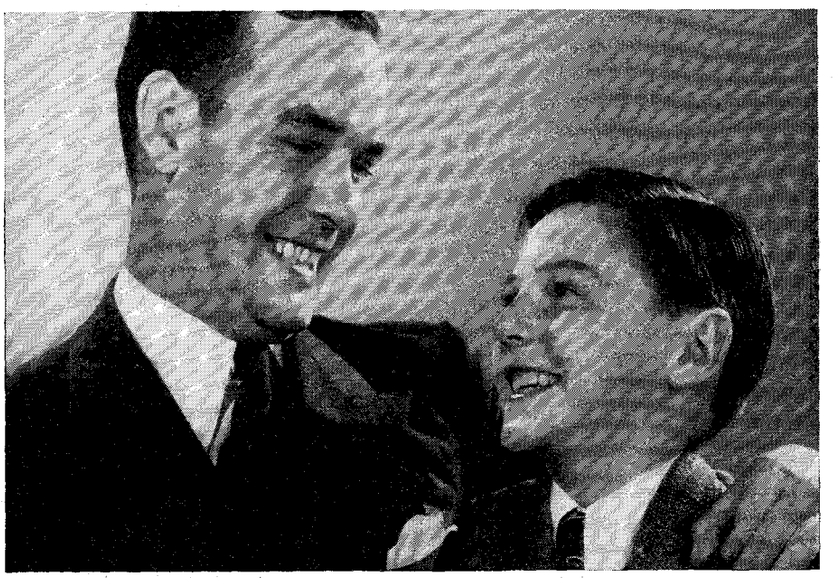
Under the Slavic heading are grouped a medley of racial strains, including Lithuanians, Polacks, Croats, Serbs, Hungarians, Czechs, and Slovenes. Don't stick Burke on the Irish side by mistake. He was born Burkowski. Johnny Golden's real name is likewise a tongue-twister, but we are spared the responsibility of spelling it.

AFTER remarking that "the rise of the Latins as formidable contenders for links laurels" is "one of the strangest turns that golf has taken since the great war," Mr. Trevor points out that it is a development not unlikely to aid in correcting our preconceived notions, largely legendary in character, concerning race:

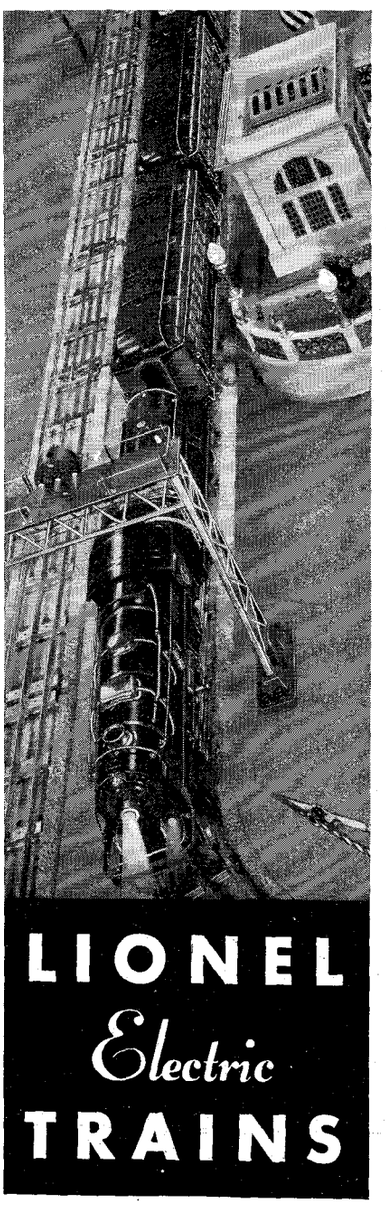
To the generation reared on McGuffey readers the Latin will always be pictured as "a volatile race, fond of dancing and light wines."

Verdun weakened this illusion for the post-Victorian brood, and Latin golfers are now doing the rest.

If the cold concentration and calm relaxation which championship golf supposedly demands are not usually associated with the mercurial Latin temperament, the fact remains that native-born Latins or golfers of Italian-Spanish descent have come to the fore in the past decade and are threatening to drive the Scots into the background. Either the disposition formula for winning golf is all wrong or these young Latins don't run true to type.



TO FATHERS WHO WANT TO BE PROUD OF THEIR SONS



DO you want your son to be keen-witted, quick-thinking, resourceful—or don't you care? A lot depends on you. These are the years in which your boy's body and brain are forming the habits that will make or break him later on. Do all you can *now* to keep life from giving him an ugly break. Help him form the most important habit of all, *the habit of thinking out things for himself.* We can help you in this, as we have helped thousands of other fathers, because Lionel Electric Trains are more than toys. They teach boys how to develop skill with their hands and skill with their brains—and, above all, they help boys form the habit of thinking problems out for themselves because they make these problems a fascinating game. For instance, your boy will not only have the fun of building his railroad and operating it; he will have the opportunity to tackle actual problems of railroad operation that give him training in both electricity and mechanics.

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How Huge Gyros Steady the "Conte di Savoia"

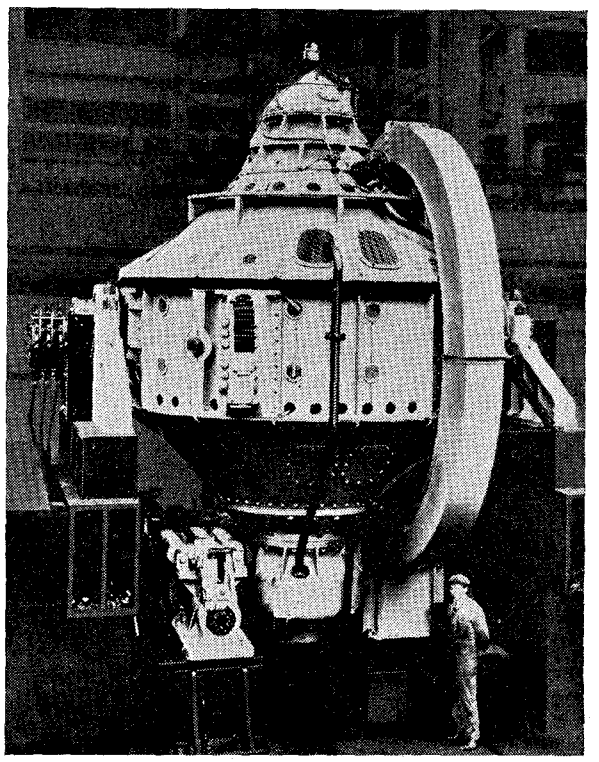
NEPTUNE can't rock the boat—not when the boat is a gyro-stabilized liner.

Crossing the Atlantic becomes, maybe, a mere stroll along the pretty steamship lane.

Best of all, according to the latest reports from the Mediterranean, the *Conte di Savoia*, successor of the *Rex* in the energetic building program of the Italian Line, has taken the *mal* out of *mal-de-mer* and made the sea safe for landlubbers.

Such, at least, seems to be the testimony of those whom the *Conte* took for a ride during the recent trial trips as reported from Genoa. The waves did their worst, but the new liner rode high and steady, sustained by the revolving of her three enormous gyro-stabilizers, built in Brooklyn at a cost, it is said, of a million dollars.

By the application of the gyro-stabilizer principle on this colossal scale, a new advance is marked in the development of ocean travel, we gather from the comments of maritime authorities. The *Conte di Savoia* is a 48,500-ton liner. Hitherto the gyro-stabilizer has been tried only in vessels of a much smaller class.



The Machine That Banishes "Mal-de-Mer"

Three of these gyro-stabilizers make the "Conte" behave.

IT is agreed that the abolition of seasickness would remove at one stroke one of the most stubborn obstacles to the expansion of ocean passenger traffic, and shipping men believe it would result in a vast multiplication of tourists who never toured before. Hence the *Savoia's* first regular trip from Genoa to New York—she was scheduled to leave Genoa on November 30—will be watched with the keenest interest, and the liner's arrival in New York harbor is expected to be picturesque. As Charles M. Sievert tells us in the New York *World-Telegram:*

So vast are the improvements in sea travel becoming that to-day ship-line officials will not even permit any passenger to suffer sea illness if they can help it.

This fact is brought to realization with the coming of the new 48,500-ton liner *Conte di Savoia*, of the Italian Line, to these shores.

First sea tests proved that the three-unit stabilizer plant was capable of keeping the *Conte* on an even keel at all times. Each unit of the stabilizer has a monster rotor, weighing 108 tons, and the combined counter-forces produce sufficient resistance to combat the heaviest seas.

"The installation of this stabilizer plant in the *Conte di Savoia* makes history in merchant shipbuilding," notes *Travel Trade.*

Tests made with the new ship, according to R. E. Gilmor, vice-president of the Sperry company, "prove that the stabilizers, long used in yachts and naval craft of small tonnage, have reached the peak of their efficiency in a liner as big as the *Conte di Savoia.*" As we are told by the New York *Herald Tribune:*

A device for testing the resistance power generated in a few moments by the new ship's stabilizers showed sufficient steadying force to hold the vessel on an even keel against an eighteen-degree roll, the wave-force of a heavy storm.

Sperry engineers say that the *Conte di Savoia's* stabilizers can, under ideal working conditions, generate power to hold the vessel steady against a thirty-degree rolling motion.

TWO Princes of Italy took part in the *Conte's* trial cruise, according to cable advices received by Col. M. Serrati, of the directorate of the line in New York. These royal passengers were the Crown Prince of Piedmont, who took a gyro-stabilized ride from Naples to Genoa, and Prince Colonna, who embarked at Trieste for the complete cruise.

Here are some odd facts about the big ship:

Over four million rivets were used for assembling the hull.

The various pipe-lines measure 75 miles.

One of the ship's boilers weighs 336 tons; there are ten such boilers.

265 pounds of silver were used for the welding of the turbine blades.

The anchors and anchor chains weigh 160 tons.

The total area of the ship's decks, public rooms, and staterooms is about 430,000 square feet.

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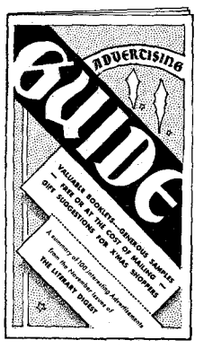

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For this liner is claimed "the largest open-deck sports space of any ship afloat." Another innovation is "her section of private suites with bath and running water for canine pets."

Indeed, "luxury of appointments, unusual space, and refreshing airiness make for unusual comfort in all classes," says *Travel Trade*, taking us for a stroll around the ship:

The first-class interiors are worthy of a word of description. The "Colonna Hall" is a beautiful replica of the magnificent Hall of the Throne as found at the Colonna Palace in Rome. It is composed of three wings, the central one having upon the ceiling an immense oil-painting about 30 x 90 feet, depicting the Battle of Lepanto. This room, while it will always be open, will be principally used for evening affairs.

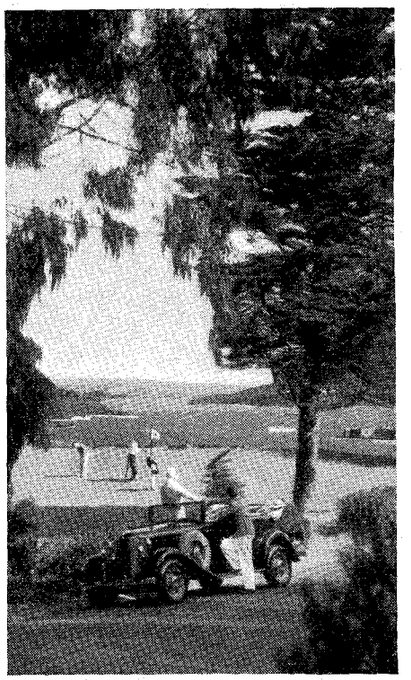
The main dining-room, seating over 500 people (tables for two and four), has travertine walls in a glossy finish. The fifteen-feet high ceiling is overhead lighted. The scheme of decoration is brightened up by the tall windows and by a series of mural paintings, the work of Elena Fondra, representing some of the most interesting Italian landscapes. In the center of the vestibule leading to the main dining-room, a circular food-display counter has been built. Here the most fastidious passenger will be able to find any delicacy obtainable. Along one side of the main dining-room is a private banquet hall, gorgeously finished with lacquer and gilded mirrors. Along the other side is a dining-room for the children, done in American Colonial style.

The "Princess Gallery," over 180 feet long, has large show windows displaying samples of the most artistic Italian wares. A bronze bust of the Princess of Piedmont, who christened the ship, occupies the center of a well of columns, and here is an intersecting wing of this gallery adorned by a large original painting by Sironi.

The main lounge is finished in wainscoting of highly polished wood with carpets and upholstery done in soft tones of warm brown. Tall bookcases, deep and comfortable easy chairs, wall tapestries, and an open fireplace create a cozy atmosphere decidedly clublike. For reading, writing, and bridge there are specially designed little rooms. The writing-room has mural decorations by Russo, the card-room has inlays by Cernigoi.

The winter-garden is one of the largest rooms on the ship. It has large windows commanding an unbroken view of the encircling horizon. The decoration, restrained yet full of light, is enlivened by the brightly patterned fabrics of the wicker chairs and by the varicolored exotic plants. The smoking-room with its luxurious bar is a comfortable and luxurious lounge for the daytime and a brilliant night-club after sundown, transformed by lights radiating from the sparkling dome and reflected upon the glass of the bar, the lacquered walls, or the brightly polished metallic floor.

The summer swimming-pool is located on the sports deck between the smokestacks. It is well protected from the strong air currents, and encircled by climbing vines on latticework.



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Investments and Finance

That Difficult Gospel of Spending

IT may be smart to be thrifty, but it is patriotic to spend, is a declaration frequently heard these days.

Lately the gospel of spending is preached by six leading British economists and stirs up a wave of those letters to *The Times* that Britishers love to write. And that brings editorial comment from leading papers on both sides of the Atlantic.

The original letter in the London *Times*, signed by Messrs. MacGregor, Pigou, Keynes, Layton, Salter, and Stamp, discusses both private and public spending. It is pointed out that in existing circumstances a man who spends a few thousand dollars less for luxuries to build a barn, or a cottage or a mill, "is simply transferring productive resources from one use to another." But—

When a man economizes in consumption, and lets the fruit of his economy pile up in bank balances, or even in the purchase of existing securities, the released real resources do not find a new home waiting for them. In present conditions their entry into investment is blocked by lack of confidence.

Moreover, private economy intensifies the block. For it further discourages all those forms of investment—factories, machinery, and so on—whose ultimate purpose is to make consumption goods. Instead of enabling labor-power, machine-power, and shipping-power to be turned to a different and more important use, it throws them into idleness.

One thing is clear. The public interest in present conditions does not point toward private economy; to spend less money than we should like to do is not patriotic.

Moreover, what is true of individuals acting singly is equally true of groups of individuals acting through local authorities. If the citizens of a town wish to build a swimming-bath, or a library, or a museum, they will not, by refraining from doing this, promote a wider national interest. They will be "martyrs by mistake," and, in their martyrdom, will be injuring others as well as themselves. Through their misdirected good-will the mounting wave of unemployment will be lifted still higher.

WHILE letters were still pouring in, *The Times* came to the editorial conclusion that the economists were wrong as far as the public spending was concerned—

Public expenditure involving more or preventing less taxation is the very worst way to stimulate the revival of trade, and to revive with any degree of permanence the effective demand for goods.

The fact that public expenditure already involves the diversion of at least one-third of the national income from the pockets of those who have earned it has largely contributed to cause our present afflictions, and a lowering of that imposition is an essential condition, tho certainly only one condition, of economic recovery.

One of the economists in the British group, Sir Josiah Stamp, returns to the subject in the London *Daily Telegraph*. He feels that what he calls mass savings, in the way of insurance and home-owning, should go on, and that the habit of thrift is something worth keeping. But the point is that while thrift may be a good thing for the individual, under certain circumstances it is bad for the community. If one man saves while another spends, things even up, but "if the whole community try to refrain from spending at one time, then unemployment is bound to result, because there is a surplus of purchasing power that is unused." And Sir Josiah concludes:

The ideal is a balance between spending on consumable goods and saving and capital expenditure. But saving and capital expenditure go together, and if they are divorced, then general spending is the next best expedient.

BRITAIN'S Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, contributes to the discussion a suggestion which leaves it all up to the individual, as the New York *Times* quotes him:

Use your own common sense and apply it to your own individual circumstances; do not abstain from spending, if you can afford to spend, under the mistaken idea that you are performing a public service by keeping your money lying idle in the bank.

On the other hand, do not feel any qualms of conscience or feel you are doing wrong if you put a little bit aside, even to-day, for it may be in that way you are helping to preserve the stability of the country.

The remark of an English banker that people to-day are spending less only because they have less to spend, makes "Mr. Keynes and his fellow gospelers look a little queer" to the New York *Times;* "the average man needs no encouragement to get rid of his money if he has any."

"Is it smart to be thrifty?" is the title of a discussion by Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University in the current *Town Crier* (New York). Saving to provide for independence in old age is by all means to be encouraged, in Professor Fairchild's opinion. This kind of saving is now more necessary than ever, since "the decline in the social solidarity of the family makes it increasingly likely that a deficiency of income in old age or illness will throw the individual upon public charity." But "saving to get income, that is, saving for investment," can become a social menace. Under existing conditions we do not need to lay aside more than a very small fraction of the national surplus income to take care of such additions to the productive plant as are necessary to provide for future consumption. "The constant temptation is to force vastly more than this amount into the creation of perniciously superfluous plant." Hence, "saving for investment under contemporary conditions is a very dangerous two-edged tool."

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Statistics Don't Tell the Whole Story

IN his eagerness to pierce the gloom of the business future, the business man makes use of every bit of illumination given by the weekly reports on all kinds of business activity.

Every week he tries to size up the whole business situation by careful study of such statistical data as railroad freight loadings, electric production, steel-mill activity, and the production of coal and lumber.

But the New York *Journal of Commerce* warns us against attributing too much importance to these figures. It says: "While the changes of each of these indicators over a period of weeks gives some interesting information concerning activity in the industry making the report, and also tends to contribute some indication concerning the trend of general business, the week-to-week movements are often difficult to interpret, and are frequently actually misleading."

In other words, the sign-boards along the business road are all right for finding near-by localities, but do not help much in the way of indicating the road to our ultimate destination. *The Journal of Commerce* specifies:

The data on electric output compiled by the National Electric Light Association illustrate many of the difficulties of interpretation.

These data undoubtedly give an accurate week-to-week picture of the activity of the electric industry, but efforts to use them as an indicator of general business have revealed a number of pitfalls.

Electricity is used for two important purposes—lighting and power. Consumption for lighting depends very largely on the season and the weather; consumption for domestic power purposes depends on the temperature, and consumption for industrial power depends chiefly on the activity of industry.

Any attempt to use power output as an indicator of general business activity often leads to a mistaken conclusion, because an increase in the total may be due to increased consumption for lighting or refrigeration rather than to an increase in activity of factory motors.

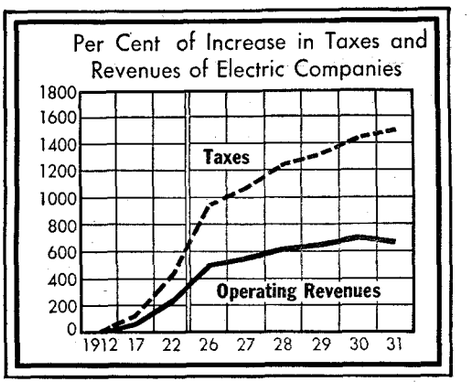
Railroad loadings are an excellent indicator of railroad traffic and revenue, but may mislead as an indicator of general business. The significance of week-to-week movements is often obscured by distortions caused by holidays in certain States, seasonal fluctuations and weather conditions which may result in substantial temporary fluctuations.

Weekly statistics of steel activity are at best a very rough estimate, and are seriously affected from time to time by changes in the total capacity from which the percentages are figured.

Petroleum production data, on the other hand, often reflect chiefly increases in output resulting from opening of new wells, and do not represent any corresponding increase in demand.

In short, it may be reiterated that each weekly series of business data mentioned gives only a rough and often misleading indication of the trend of activity for all industries combined.

$210,000,000 Payment in Taxes



ELECTRIC utilities paid $210,000,000 in 1931 for taxes, 3% more than in 1930. This amount went to government agencies in the following proportions: Federal government, 23.9%; municipal, 36.5%; county 16.3%; state, 10.1%; special, 13.2%.

Electric operating revenues have been increasing only half as fast as taxes over the last twenty years, but even with increasing tax payment electric companies have been able up to the present time to lower residential rates consistently. The present average rate per kilowatt-hour is 37% lower than in 1912.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Good-Night!—WILLIAMS—"Well, how has everything gone since I last saw you?"

WILSON—"Everything's gone."—*London Answers.*

Annual Stew.—"Do you summer in the country?"

"No, I simmer in the city."—*Exchange quoted by The Christian Advocate.*

Empty Years.—"An' what's more, I ain't 'ad a day's illness in me life!"

"Lor lumme, what on earth d'yer find to talk about?"—*Everybody's Weekly.*

Generous Ratio.—PLUMP ONE—"In the bus, this morning, three men jumped up and offered me their seats."

SLIM ONE—"Did you take them, dear?"—*Der Lustige Sachse.*

Sounds Optimistic.—

His parachute, alas,
Had failed to open;
That he went up, not down,
His friends are hop'n.
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Job for the Iceman.—BRIDE—"I made this pudding all by myself."

HUBBY—"Splendid! But who helped you lift it out of the oven?"—*Montreal Standard.*

Good Bag.—"Where can I get a license?"

"A hunting license?" asked the clerk.

"No, the hunting is over. I want a license to marry the girl I've caught."—*Boston Transcript.*

Might Try This.—FRANTIC MOTHER (at the beach)—"That's not our baby. You've taken the wrong perambulator."

FATHER—"Hush! It's a much better one than ours."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Life's Merriest Moment.—EDNA—"My husband just ran off with another woman. Oh, I just c-can't control myself!"

MADGE—"You mustn't try, dearie. You'll feel better after a good laugh."—*Life.*

Putting Over a Hot One.—"What did they teach you at school to-day, sonny?"

"Oh, teacher told us all about Columbus who went 2,000 miles on a galleon."

"She did, did she? Well, don't believe all she tells you about those American cars, my boy."—*New Zealand Decorator.*

Why Worry?—"Well, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robbins twins."

"Rather!" replied Dick, heartily.

"But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the young man. "I don't try!"—*Lindsay Post.*

Perfectly Obvious, Watson.—In some respects the idea of finger-printing children seems to be a good one. At least it will settle the question as to who used the guest towel in the bathroom.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Pass the Toothpicks.—"I dreamed last night that I had invented a new type of breakfast food, and was sampling it when——"

"Yes, yes, go on."

"I woke up and found a corner of the mattress gone."—*Galt Reporter.*

Constable: "Have an accident, sir?"
Reveler (who has collided with lamp-post): "No, thanksh —just had one." —"Everybody's Weekly" (London).

No Statistician.—WIFE—"Have a look at the cake I decorated for my birthday party. Don't you think my sense of design is wonderful?"

HUSBAND (counting the candles)—"Yes, but your arithmetic is terrible."—*Tit-Bits.*

Rough Work at the Crossroads.—"Where did the car hit him?" asked the coroner.

"At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebræ," replied the medical witness.

The burly foreman rose from his seat.

"Man and boy, I've lived in these parts for fifty years," he protested ponderously, "and I have never heard of the place."—*Washington Labor.*

It's Polite to Agree.—A Virginia family was training a colored girl from the country in her duties as maid. On answering the telephone the first day she brought no message.

"Who was that, Sara?"

"'Twarnt nobody, Mrs. Bailey, jes' a lady sayin' 'It's a long distance from New York' and I says, 'Yes ma'am, it sho' is!'"—*Judge.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

You Bet It Is!—Greensburg, Pa.—It's going to be a touch winter.—*Baltimore News.*

With Gloves, We Trust.—The fist meeting of the Women's Guild will be held Wednesday.—*Albany (N. Y.) church calendar.*

Putting the Nuances in History.—Five Presidents with the exception of James Buchanan, who was a bachelor, were childless.—*New York Sun.*

Of the Cannibal Islands?—
MICHIGAN MAN DIES;
BAKED FOR QUEEN
—*Head-lines in the Detroit Times.*

Repulsing the Bluejackets.—Goethe said: "Against stupidity the gobs themselves fight in vain."—*San Diego Union.*

Well, Sometimes.—Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., will start instructing a class in a curse entitled "Effective Speaking."—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Save the Chips.—The car was badly damaged on the top of which the windshield was completely demolished and the top torn to taters.—*Clayton (N. M.) paper.*

But a Fellow Might Guess.—
A Limited Number of
MEN'S SUITS $5
Can't tell just how long they will last.
—*Malden (Mass.) Evening News.*

Ammunition N. G.—Members of the posse took refuse behind a farmhouse and kept up a running fire, but the bandits dashed to their automobile and sped away.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

Strictly Hunkydory.—Mr. Smith will call this magazine *The New Outlook* and it is to be published monthly non-sexterian and non-partizan.—*L'Alba, Newport (R. I.) weekly.*

Tip for Longevity.—Mrs. Dora Meyer, believed to be the oldest woman in New Jersey, and among the oldest in the country, died at the age of 116. The aged woman had outlived three husbands and attributed her long life to the fact that she ate a dozen each day.—*Panama (C. Z.) American.*

Timely Sequel.—He talked on the depression and offered as a remedy the making of dollars with less gold content, a matter that could be arranged in ten days' time by passing an act of Congress, he said. Dr. H. V. Armistead, pioneer Newman physician, gave an interesting talk on the feeble-minded.—*Unidentified California paper.*

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